

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 450.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1854.

[PRICE 6d.]



LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

TEMPERANCE LINE OF PACKETS TO AUSTRALIA; Landing Passengers on the Wharf. —These Ships are most complete in every requirement necessary for the comfort of passengers. The regulations secure health, order, comfort and enjoyment to all on board. The following will be despatched as follows:—
From LONDON, calling at Plymouth—"AUSTRALIA," 1,300 Tons burthen, for PORT PHILLIP and SYDNEY, from the East India Docks. To sail in May.
From LONDON, calling at Plymouth—"OUDERKIRK," for ADELAIDE and PORT PHILLIP. To sail 15th June.
From LIVERPOOL—"ORACLE," 2,000 Tons burthen, for PORT PHILLIP.
These magnificent clippers need only to be seen to establish their claim to superiority, and are expected to make their passage in 80 days.
The chief cabins are as elegant and commodious as art and experience can make them. The intermediate cabins are large and well ventilated, and fitted to suit the convenience of families or single persons. Baths and washhouses are erected on deck.
A library of 300 volumes, free to all passengers, is put on board. A minister and surgeon accompany each vessel.
Terms, from £20 to 25 guineas. Chief cabin, 45 to 50 guineas.
For the "Handbook for Australian Emigrants" and full particulars, apply to Griffiths, Newcombe & Co., 27, Rood-lane, London, and 13, James-street, Liverpool.

WANTED, a Young Man, who would be willing to make himself generally useful.—Address by letter, D. G., 208, Blackfriars-road.

JOHN WILSON, IRONMONGER and SEEDSMAN, Northampton, is in immediate want of a respectable and intelligent youth as an APPRENTICE.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, a situation as SALESWOMAN. The advertiser has been accustomed to a Show-room, and understands millinery.—Address, Miss YOUNG, 51, Union-street, Ryde, I. W.

A YOUNG LADY wishes a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a Dissenting family as NURSERY GOVERNESS, to take care of, and instruct young children in the usual routine of an English education. A good reference.—Address to A. V., 23, Cross-street, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

A MESSENGER or LIGHT PORTER.—A YOUNG MAN, age 27, who can be well recommended, Wants a Situation.—Apply to H. H., Nonconformist Office, 69, Fleet-street, London.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, by a respectable Man, who thoroughly understands his business, a situation either as FOREMAN or SALESMAN; is quick and correct at accounts.—Address, J. P. D., S. Davis', Confectioner, Chepstow.

APARTMENTS on the SOUTH-COAST.—A Pleasant DRAWING-ROOM and BED-ROOM to LET, in a very healthy and pretty town, contiguous to the New Forest.—Address, post-paid, W. X., Post-office, Lymington, Hants.

TO LET for SERVICES on Sabbath-day and one or two Evenings in the week, the commodious Hall of the Fitzroy Temperance Association, situated near the Polytechnic Institution. Well lighted and ventilated. Terms moderate.—Application to be made to Mr. DRAPER, 88, Great Titchfield-street, St. Marylebone.

MR. JOHN CHAPMAN, PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER, has removed his business from 142, Strand, to No. 8, King William-street, Strand, whither all letters and parcels intended for him must in future be addressed.

TO MINISTERS, PROFESSIONAL MEN, and OTHERS.—The Oxford Mixed Doeskin Trousers, price 21s., also the Striated Cloth Cassock Vest, price 12s. Stock for choice or to measure. S. BATTAM, Coat and Trousers Maker, 160, Tottenham-court-road, four doors south of Messrs. Shoolbred. Patterns of material and directions for measurement sent free per post.

COLLEGIATE.—The Rev T. T. GOUGH continues to receive Gentlemen desirous of preparing for College or Matriculation in the University of London. Clifton, near Northampton.

R. SOUL, Parade, Tonbridge Wells, House Agent, Grocer, &c., will be happy to communicate with Families visiting "The Wells," respecting Dwelling Houses, or Apartments. All letters post-paid.

PILGRIM FATHERS at CROSBY HALL.—Four last days of Public Exhibition. This magnificent and celebrated Government Prize Picture will be ON VIEW until SATURDAY NEXT, 17th JUNE, which will be the last day of its Public Exhibition in London. Admission Free from 10 till 5 o'clock daily.

NOTICE.—BERDOE'S VENTILATING WATERPROOF LIGHT OVER COATS resist any amount of rain, without confining perspiration, the fatal objection to all other waterproofs, air-tight materials being unfit, and dangerous for clothing; and being free from vulgar singularity, are adapted for general use, equally as for rainy weather, price 45s. and 50s. A large stock for selection, also, of CAPES, SHOOTING JACKETS, LADIES' MANTLES, HABITS, &c.—W. BERDOE, TAILOR, &c., 96, NEW BOND-STREET, and 69, CORNHILL (only).

INSTITUTION for the DAUGHTERS

of MISSIONARIES.—On SUNDAY, June 18, 1854, TWO SERMONS will be preached at the WEIGH-HOUSE CHAPEL, on behalf of the above institution; that in the Morning by the Rev. THOMAS BINNEY, and that in the Evening by the Rev. W. LANDELS, of Birmingham. The services will commence at half-past Ten, and half-past Six o'clock.

ABOLITION OF UNIVERSITY TESTS.

—A PUBLIC MEETING, to Petition both Houses of Parliament in favour of this object, will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 21st. Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock. Several Members of the House of Commons and other influential gentlemen will take part in the proceedings.

ABOLITION of CHURCH-RATES and

UNIVERSITY TESTS. On FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 16th, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held in BAKERS' ROOMS, UPPER-STREET, ISLINGTON, to promote the above objects, and to receive the Annual Report of the Local Committee of the "SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE PATRONAGE and CONTROL." LAWRENCE HEY-WORTH, Esq., M.P., will take the Chair at Seven o'clock precisely. Professor Foster, LL.D., the Rev. John Blackburn, the Rev. Basil H. Cooper, B.A., Edward Miall, Esq., M.P., the Rev. Theophilus Lessey, J. Carvell Williams, Esq., and other gentlemen, will address the meeting.

JOHN TEMPLETON, Hon Sec.

THE TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION

will hold the following SINGING SERVICES (as conducted by the Rev. John Curwan at Finsbury Chapel) during the months of June and July:—

DATE.	PLACE.	TO PRESIDE.
Tuesday, June 20,	Craven Chapel.	Rev. J. E. Ashby, B.A.
27,	Ditto.	Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A.
Wednesday, July 5,	Islington Chapel.	Rev. B. S. Hollis.
Tuesday, " 11,	Barnsbury Chapel.	Rev. T. Lessey.

In order to the proper enjoyment of these services, no person will be admitted without a Book of the Words, which may be had, price 6d. each, of Messrs. Ward and Co., Paternoster-row, and of various booksellers in the respective neighbourhoods, or at the doors of the chapels on the evenings of meeting.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL,

HAVERSTOCK HILL.

PATRON, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

For children of both sexes, of all denominations, and from every part of the kingdom.

The next Election will occur in November, when twenty-five children will be admitted. Candidates must be between seven and eleven years of age, and in good health. Forms to fill up and all requisite information on application to the secretary. The list will close on the 1st October, but papers should be sent in with as little delay as possible. As all the votes are carried forward from one election to another every case must ultimately succeed if ordinary efforts be used. The new lists of governors may be had free of expense on application.

Office, 32, Ludgate-hill. JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.
Governor's Subscription, 21s.; Life, £10 10s. and upwards. Subscribers, 10s. 6d.; Life, £5 5s. Contributions are earnestly solicited to meet the increased expense of maintaining 266 orphan children now under the care of the charity.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS

MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

THE NEW ASYLUM for FATHER-

LESS CHILDREN, STAMFORD-HILL.

INSTITUTED MAY 15, 1844.

To receive and Educate the Orphan through the whole period of Infancy and Childhood, without distinction of age, sex, place, or religious connexion.

The GENERAL MEETING and MIDSUMMER ELECTION of this Charity will be held on MONDAY, the 19th of JUNE, at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, to receive the Report of the domestic and financial state of the Charity; to elect the several officers; to propose certain variations in the rules, and to elect Fifteen Children.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR

Will take the Chair at Twelve o'clock, punctually, when business will be transacted and the poll commenced; to close at Three o'clock precisely. Suitable accommodation will be provided for ladies.

The Elections occur regularly on the Third Monday in January and June. Persons becoming Subscribers on the day of election may vote immediately. Double Proxies can be had at the office, or at the time and place of election. Ladies willing to solicit contributions for the charity, may be supplied with collecting books from the office. Every five guineas so collected entitles to One Life Vote, provided the money is entered in one name only.

THE BUILDING FUND.

The Board ask special attention to the fact, that a fund has been opened, under great encouragement, for the purpose of erecting a suitable Asylum for the Orphan family. Nothing is of more importance at the present time. The children are now accommodated in two houses, at a distance from each other, and the lease of the principal house expired at Lady-day, 1851; and both the expense and the difficulty of management are increased by the want of one well-arranged dwelling, adapted to the necessities and comfort of the household. A Special Address is prepared on this subject, and they earnestly request that their friends would put it into circulation. Copies may be had at the office, or will be cheerfully sent as directed by any subscriber.

It may gratify the subscribers to be informed, that a small estate, of a most eligible character, has been purchased in reference to the proposed permanent Asylum. It has, however, consumed what means they possessed, and they cannot prudently make another advance, until they are encouraged by the liberal contributions of their friends.

DAVID W. WIRE, } Hon. Secs.
THOMAS W. AVELING, }

Office, 32, Poultry, where Forms of Application for Candidates may be had gratuitously, and every information, on any day, from Ten till Four. Subscriptions most thankfully received. Post-office orders should be made payable to Mr. JOHN CUZNER, Sub-Secretary, and addressed to him at the office of the charity.

THE MIDLAND SCHOOL,

Near COVENTRY.

Mr. WYLES, Principal.

Send for a Prospectus.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

King-street, Leicester.—The MISSES MIALL, whose School has been established for many years, continue to receive a limited number of Young Ladies for BOARD AND EDUCATION. They will have VACANCIES FOR PUPILS after the Midsummer Vacation.

TERMS, THIRTY-FIVE GUINEAS PER ANNUM.

The best masters are engaged for French, German, Drawing, Music, Singing, and Deportment.

References: Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Manchester; Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; and E. Miall, M.P., Sydenham Park, London.
A vacancy for an articled Pupil.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—ESTABLISH-

MENT for YOUNG LADIES, OAKFIELD, Acerrington, Lancashire.—Mrs. LINGS, who has successfully conducted the above establishment for several years, intends to remove, at Midsummer, to FLEETWOOD. Terms: Twenty-four to twenty-eight guineas per annum. Parlour Boarders thirty-five guineas per annum. Facilities for SEA BATHING. Referees:—Rev. W. Scott, Airedale College, Bradford; Rev. J. Spence, M.A., Poultry, London; Rev. A. Fraser, M.A., Blackburn; Rev. R. S. Scott, M.A., Manchester; Rev. A. Howson, Hartlepool; and the parents of pupils.

TO SCHOOL TUTORS.—The following

MASTERS are WANTED for a Central English School at the end of July next:—

A CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL MASTER. A Graduate of London, or one who has passed University College, preferred for this post.

A FRENCH MASTER, who can teach German. A Frenchman preferred.

A JUNIOR ENGLISH MASTER, well acquainted with what is known as the Pestalozzian method of teaching.

One or other of the above must be able to conduct a Vocal Music Class (Hullah's method), and to teach Drawing thoroughly. Candidates will have to supply satisfactory testimony of adequate scholarship, proficiency in the principles, practice, and methods of teaching, moral fitness, gentlemanly propriety, and attachment to their work. No engagement will be completed without an interview.

Apply, first, to M. M., Messrs. Relfe's, 150, Aldersgate-street, London, where a prospectus of the school may be seen. It is desired that no gentleman will apply except he possess the requisite qualifications.

ANNIVERSARY.—BAPTIST CHAPEL,

CROSS STREET, ISLINGTON. On SUNDAY, June

18, 1854, TWO SERMONS will be preached—in the Morning, at a Quarter before Eleven, by the Rev. WILLIAM LANDELS, of Birmingham; in the Evening, at Half-past Six o'clock, by the Rev. THOMAS BINNEY, of the Weigh-House.

On THURSDAY EVENING, June 22, at Seven o'clock, a SERMON will be preached by the Rev. J. HAMILTON, D.D., of the Scotch Church, Regent-square. Collections will be made, after each of the Services, towards liquidating the Debt on the Chapel.

REMOVAL OF OFFICES.—A BALLOT

for FIFTY RIGHTS to Allotments in the Muswell-hill Estate of the PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, and BUILDING SOCIETY will take place at the ANNUAL MEETING, to be held at RADLEY'S HOTEL, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 5, at Six o'clock.

PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY.

SHARES ISSUED.			
From 1st May, 1851, to 30th April, 1852	..	..	1,176
" 1852, to " 1853	..	..	2,273
" 1853, to " 1854	..	..	2,456

Total Number of Shares issued in Three Years .. 5,905

MONEY ADVANCED.

£ s. d.			
From 1st May, 1851, to 30th April, 1852	..	..	11,136 10 0
" 1852, to " 1853	..	..	15,611 17 8
" 1853, to " 1854	..	..	31,034 15 10

Total Amount advanced in Three Years .. £57,783 3 6

Shares issued daily at the Offices of the Society.

JOHN EDWARD THRESDER, Secretary.

* The Offices will be REMOVED from 37 to 22, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, on Monday, June 19.

THE DISCOVERIES at NINEVEH.—

A. H. LAYARD, Esq., M.P., will deliver a LECTURE on the DISCOVERIES at NINEVEH, illustrated by Maps and Diagrams, at CLAREMONT CHAPEL, Pentonville, on behalf of the Islington British Schools, on Wednesday Evening, June 21st, at Seven o'clock. Mr. Alderman Challis in the Chair. Tickets, price 2s. 6d., 1s. 6d., and 6d. each, may be obtained at Messrs. Hatchard's, 187, Piccadilly; Nisbet's, Berners-street; Seeley's, Fleet-street; Partridge, 34, Paternoster-row; Mr. Shaw's, 27, Southampton-row; Mr. Rowe's, 124, Cheapside; Mr. Starling's, Upper-street, Islington; and Mr. Elt's, 18, Upper-street, Islington.—Early application for tickets is requisite.

THE LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, LUD-

GATE-HILL.—EDWARD ELLIS, hitherto associated with his Father of the STAR AND GARTER, Richmond Hill, begs to notify, that after twelve months' occupation of the above-named Hotel, he has effected such substantial alterations and improvements in the general construction of the House, as he feels assured are specially demanded at the present time, and which, with attention to business, he hopes will entitle the LONDON COFFEE HOUSE to its pristine, wide-spread reputation. The capabilities of the LONDON COFFEE HOUSE, in point of space as well as its advantages of situation and quietness of accommodation, have been known and appreciated for more than a century.

INSTITUTION for the DAUGHTERS of MISSIONARIES at WALTHAMSTOW.—The ANNUAL MEETING of this Institution will be held (p.v.) at the MISSION SCHOOL, Walthamstow, on THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 15th INSTANT, at Six o'clock.

J. G. BARCLAY, Esq., of Walthamstow, will take the Chair; and ministers and other friends will address the meeting. The Committee of the above Institution gratefully acknowledge the following sums received in answer to their Special Appeal since those announced in March last:—

C. Curling, Esq., Clapham	10 0 0
G. Hitchcock, Esq., St. Paul's Churchyard	10 0 0
Mrs. Peto	5 0 0
J. Cropper, Esq., Liverpool	5 0 0
R. Cunliffe, Esq., Walthamstow	5 0 0
R. Cunliffe, Junr., Esq., Walthamstow	5 0 0
W. W. Drake, Esq., Walthamstow	5 0 0
C. M. Robison, Esq.	5 0 0
Eusebius Smith, Esq.	5 0 0
X. Y. Z., by Mrs. Carey	5 0 0
Mrs. A. May, Cheltenham	4 0 0
Mrs. Capper, Cheltenham	2 0 0
S. O. Kersey, Esq., Hadleigh	2 0 0
Mrs. J. Betts, Clapham	1 0 0
Mr. Bunt, Bristol	1 0 0
Mrs. Guller, Leith	1 0 0
R. Milson, Esq., Lyons	1 0 0
Mrs. S. J. Nash	1 0 0
Mr. C. Reed	1 0 0
Miss Roberts, Barnet	1 0 0
Miss M. Roberts, Barnet	1 0 0
H. B. Rutherford, Esq.	1 0 0
J. Vallance	1 0 0
Miss Selfs	0 19 6
C. Buck, Esq.	0 19 6
Mrs. Fowler	0 19 6
F. Johnstone, Esq., Lower Clapton	0 19 6
Mrs. Swaine, Leicester	0 5 0
Mrs. Gotoled, Cambridge	0 5 0
Miss Gotoled, Cambridge	0 5 0
Mrs. Gelfing, Gower-street	0 5 0
Mrs. W. Herbert	0 5 0
Mr. Marfield	0 5 0
Mrs. Lamm, Southampton	0 5 0
Mr. Palmer	0 5 0
Miss Edsell, Colchester	0 5 0
Miss J. Herbert	0 5 0
Collected by Miss Balster, Sherbourne	3 13 6
Mrs. Bird, Bishop's Stortford	1 10 0
Friends, by Mrs. Hester	0 5 0
Miss Martin, Miss Macey, and Miss Sharnon, young friends of Mrs. Peckay	11 10 6
Mrs. G. Perry, Bishop's Stortford	1 10 0
Miss Ridley and Miss M. Ridley, Bedford-end, Chelmsford	1 5 0
Young Ladies' Missionary Association, Hampden-street Chapel, Huddersfield, by Mrs. Peckay	10 0 0
Young Friends, by Mrs. Peckay	11 0 0

By Miss Kershaw, Manchester.	
Hope Chapel, Juvenile Association	10 0 0
Mrs. Hester	1 0 0
Mrs. Kershaw	1 0 0
Miss Kershaw	1 0 0
Miss M. Kershaw	1 0 0
Miss H. Kershaw	1 0 0
Mr. Robertson	1 0 0
Mrs. Sidebottom	1 0 0
Mrs. J. Wood	1 0 0
Mrs. R. Crewdson	0 10 0
Mrs. F. H. Dewhurst	0 10 0
Miss Dilworth	0 10 0
Mrs. J. Wright	0 10 0
Mrs. T. Roberts	0 5 0
By Mrs. H. Reynolds, Leeds.	
Mrs. J. Jovitt	5 0 0
Mrs. Arthington	2 0 0
Mr. R. Arthington	2 0 0
Miss Jane Arthington	1 0 0
Miss Jovitt	1 0 0
Mrs. E. Baines	1 0 0
Mrs. F. Baines	1 0 0
Mrs. John Wade	1 0 0
Mr. James Wade	1 0 0
Mr. T. E. Plint	1 0 0
Mrs. G. Rawson	0 10 0
Mrs. Knight	0 10 0
Miss Mary Wade	0 10 0
Miss M. A. Tatham	0 10 0
Mrs. Walker	0 5 0
Mrs. Dodgson	0 5 0
Mrs. Lambart	0 5 0
Mr. Wilkinson	0 5 0
Mrs. Macey	0 5 0
Mrs. George	0 2 6
Mrs. Basington	0 2 6

By Miss TAYLOR, Birmingham.	
Coltins, Esq.	1 1 0
G. Fearon, Esq., M.D.	1 1 0
Anonymous	0 10 0
A Friend	0 5 0
Mrs. Cooke	0 5 0
Miss Watson's Collecting-card	0 19 6

By Mrs. SWAN, Edinburgh.	
The Misses Baxter, Dundee	2 0 0
Mrs. Harvey	1 0 0
Mrs. Wemyss	0 5 0

By Mrs. YOUNG, Camberwell.	
Mrs. Jackson, Dorking	1 0 0
J. Pettress, Esq., Stockwell	1 0 0
Mrs. Young	1 0 0
Mrs. Saunders, Tottenham	0 5 0

By Mrs. BOWMAN, Halifax.	
Mr. and Mrs. J. Crossley	5 0 0
Miss Witworth	0 10 0
Mrs. Milne, Wakeley-house	0 10 0
Miss Milne, do.	0 10 0

PHOTOGRAPHIC and DAGUERREO-TYPE MINIATURES, by MR. BEARD.

31, King William-street, London-bridge.
34, Parliament-street, and the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street, also at 34, Church-street, Liverpool.
Daguerreotypes on paper from Half-a-guinea each.
Photographs on paper from One Guinea, with additional copies at Five Shillings each, and finished as a Miniature in Oil or Water colours, from Three Guineas.
Photographic views of Public Buildings and Country Seats, &c., at a short notice.
An interesting collection of views, English and Continental, are exhibited in the Specimen Rooms.

FUTVOYE'S WEDDING and BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS.—This establishment is allowed to possess the largest and choicest variety of English and Foreign Fancy Goods, and is the most extensive and complete of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Bronzes, Dressing and Writing Cases, Faney Goods, &c., and Tortoiseshell Goods, Penes Macho, &c., &c.

which are admirably adapted for presents, and prove the reality of the extensive nature of Messrs. Futvoye's whole establishment. Apart from this establishment, they are enabled to supply the most extensive and complete of Jewellery, &c., &c., which is necessary to state, can only be effected in such cases, as at 34, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street; and at 34, Regent-street, warehouse, 35 and 36, Silver-street, and 34, Regent-street, &c. Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application.

SOUTHGATE and BARRETT have received instructions from Mr. HOGARTH, of the Haymarket, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Fine Art and Book Auction Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, London, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 7th, and following evenings,

THE WHOLE of the REMAINING COPIES of the very celebrated Work known as

"FINDEN'S ROYAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART,"

consisting of a limited number of artists' and other choice proofs and the print impressions, which are all in an exceedingly fine state. The work consists of forty-eight plates, the whole of which are engraved in line by the most eminent men in that branch of art, and the pictures selected will at once show that the great artists—Turner, Constable, Landseer, Stanfield, Webster, Roberts, Wilkie, Maclellan, Mulready, and more than thirty other British masters—are represented by the works which established and upheld them in public favour, and by themes which appeal to universal sympathy and happiest affections, or which delineate the peculiar glories of our country.

The attention of the public is also particularly directed to the fact that ALL THE ENGRAVED PLATES from which the impressions now offered have been taken WILL BE DESTROYED IN THE PRESENCE OF THE PURCHASERS at the time of sale. By thus securing the market from being supplied with inferior impressions at a future time, and at a cheaper rate, the value of the existing stock will be increased, and it will become the interest of all who wish to possess copies of these eminent works of art at a reduced price to purchase them at this sale, which will be the ONLY OPPORTUNITY of obtaining them.

SOUTHGATE and BARRETT beg also to announce that they will include in their SALE by AUCTION of "FINDEN'S ROYAL GALLERY" the whole of the STOCKS OF PROOFS and PRINTS of the following HIGHLY-IMPORTANT ENGRAVINGS, published by Mr. Hogarth and Messrs. Lloyd and Co.:

Ehrenbreitstein, painted by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., engraved by John P. E. E. Hume, from the picture by Correggio, engraved by G. T. Deo. The Dame School, painted by T. Webster, R.A., engraved by L. Stocks. Eton Montem, two views illustrative of, from pictures by Evans of Eton, engraved by Charles Lewis. Portraits of Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, engraved by Samuel Cousins, R.A., from a picture by George Richmond. Portraits of Eminent Persons, by George Richmond and C. Baugniot. Portrait of W. G. Macready, Esq., as Werner, painted by D. Macclise, R.A., engraved by Sharpe. Flowers of German Art, a series of twenty plates by the most eminent engravers. Cranstone's Fugitive Rhinings, seventeen plates. Turner and Girtin's River Scenery, thirty plates. Cottage Piety, painted by Thomas Faed, engraved by Henry Lemon (unpublished). See-Saw, painted by T. Webster, R.A., engraved by Holl (unpublished). Village Pastor, painted by W. P. Frith, R.A., engraved by Holl. The Immaculate Conception, painted by Guido, engraved in line by W. H. Watt. Harvey demonstrating to Charles the First his Theory of the Circulation of the Blood, painted by Hannah, engraved by Lemon. The origin of Music, painted by Selous, engraved by Wass. The First Step, painted by Faed, engraved by Sharpe. The Prize Cartoons, published by Messrs. Longmans and Co.

ALL THE ENGRAVED PLATES of the above mentioned engravings WILL BE DESTROYED in the presence of the purchasers at the time of sale, thus securing to them the same advantages as in the sale of "Finden's Royal Gallery."

Framed impressions of each of the plates as well as of the "Finden," can be seen at Mr. Hogarth's, 5, Haymarket; at Messrs. Lloyd Brothers and Co., 22, Ludgate-hill; and at the Auctioneers', 22, Fleet-street; by whom all communications and commissions will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

In the same sale will also be included the very extensive, highly important, and extremely choice stock of modern English and Foreign Engravings, Water-colour Drawings, and expensive Books of Prints, of Mr. Hogarth, of the Haymarket.

Amongst the ENGRAVINGS will be found, in the BEST STATES OF ARTISTS' and other CHOICE PROOFS, nearly all the popular plates that have been published during the last quarter of a century; also an important collection of Foreign Line Engravings, in the best states; a large variety of Portraits, and other subjects, after Sir Joshua Reynolds—some very rare; an extensive series of Prints by Hogarth, in early proofs, and with curious variations; a most complete series of artists' proofs of the works of George Cruikshank, including nearly all his early productions, many unique; a number of scarce Old Prints, and a series in fine states by Sir Robert Strange. The stock is peculiarly rich in the works of J. M. W. Turner, R.A., and comprises artists' proofs in the choicest states of all his important productions, and matchless copies of the England and Wales and Southern Coast. The collection of HIGH-CLASS WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS consists of examples of the most eminent artists (particularly some magnificent specimens by J. M. W. Turner), as well as a great variety of the Early English School, and some by the Ancient Masters; also a most interesting collection by Members of the Sketching Society. Of the Modern Schools are examples by—

Abelton	Fielding, C.	Lewis, J.	Prout
Austin	Holland	Livermore	Taylor, F.
Barrett	Hunt	Maclellan	Uwins
Cattermole	Landseer, E.	Muller	Webster
Collins	Laurel	Nesfield	Wilkie

Catalogues of the entire sale will be forwarded on receipt of twelve postage-stamps; and all communications and commissions promptly and faithfully attended to.
22, Fleet-street, London.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—H. SPAR-

ROW & Co. beg to announce, that in consequence of the late reduction of duty and the present depressed state of the Tea-market, they are enabled to offer

Good Breakfast Congou, 2s. 8d., 3s., 3s. 4d., and 3s. 8d.
Fine Souchong, 3s. 4d., 3s. 8d., and 4s.
Young Hyson, 3s. 4d., 3s. 8d., 4s., 4s. 4d., 4s. 8d., and 5s.
Gunpowder, 3s. 8d., 4s., 4s. 4d., 4s. 8d., and 5s.
Fresh Roasted Coffee, 11d. 1s., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 8d.

With every other article in the Trade proportionately cheap, and of that sterling quality for which they have been celebrated for the last 20 years, price list of which may be had on application, post free, and parcels of £2 value and upwards, rail paid, to any station in the kingdom.—Address, HENRY SPARROW & Co., Wholesale Dealers in Tea, 379, Oxford-street, London.

TEA FOR THE MILLION!—Good Black,

Green, or Mixed Tea, 2s. per lb.—The Greatest Luxury in Tea is HIND'S Choice Mixture of the best Black and Green Teas, comprising all the excellencies of the richest and rarest productions of China and Assam, judiciously blended, 4s. per lb.

OUCHAIN YOUNG HYSON, HYSON, and PEARL GUNPOWDER, 2s. 4d., 2s., 4s. 8d., 4s. 4d., 4s., 2s. 8d., 3s. 4d., and 3s. per lb.

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RICH PEKOE LAPSANG SOUCHONG, such as the East India Company used to bring over, 2s. 8d. per lb.

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Extraordinary Fine New-crop SOUCHONG, 4s. 4d. per lb. A 7-lb. Canister carriage-free to all parts of England for 30s.

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HOUSEHOLDERS' AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Money received on Deposits at 5 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly in April and October. RICHARD HODSON, Secretary. 15 and 16, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

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Offices, 29, Moorgate-street, London.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Chief Office—19, MOORGATE-STREET, London.—The Directors of this Company have much pleasure in informing their Clients and the Public, that they have opened Branch Offices at 8, Newhall-street, BIRMINGHAM; Albion Chambers, BRISTOL; 84, Lord-street, LIVERPOOL; 65, King-street, MANCHESTER; 1, Dean-street, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE; 7, Alter Wandrahm, HAMBURG; and 95, Queen-street, PORTSEA.

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Five per cent. compound interest allowed upon withdrawal.

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The Society purchases freehold land in large estates, and, consequently, at an immensely lower rate than a small plot of the same land can be obtained. This land is allotted among the holders of £30 shares.

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JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

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LIFE.

TRUSTEES.

Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Chelton, Wilton-crescent, Belgrave-square.
Sir William Magnay, Bart. and Alderman, Postford Lodge, Guildford, Surrey.
Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P. and Alderman, Portland-place.
Alex. Bramwell Bremner, Esq., Billiter-square, and West Hall, Mortlake.

William Squire Platts, Esq., Gravesend.

The great success of this Society since its institution will be seen in the following statement:—

Year.	Number of New Policies issued.	Annual Premiums on New Policies.	Amounts Assured by New Policies.
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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 450.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1854.

[PRICE 6d.]

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

AN EGG OF DESPOTISM.

"And since the quarrel
Will wear no colour for the thing he is,
Fashion it thus; that what he is, augmented,
Would run to these, and these extremities:
And, therefore, think him as a serpent's egg,
Which, hatched, would, as his kind, grow mischievous;
And kill him in the shell."

AMONGST the Civil Service Estimates for the present year, Class 4, relating to Public Education, is more than ordinarily conspicuous. The first item in that class is a vote of £263,000, for public education in Great Britain. A superficial glance would lead one to suppose that this Estimate exceeds that of last year by the trifling sum of £3,000 only—which excess, however, considering that an increase of no less than £100,000 was made in 1853 over the Estimate of 1852, would sufficiently indicate the uninterrupted expansion of this new department of the State. But a more careful inspection of the figures reveals a much more rapid development, in intention, if not in fact, of this new-born type of functionarism. It appears that of the £260,000 voted last year for Education in Great Britain, about £80,000 remains still in hand—and the vote of this year will add £263,000 to that balance—thus making a total of £343,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Committee of Council on Education for the current expenditure of the next twelvemonths. Should the Committee contrive to get rid of the whole of this sum, it will very nearly have doubled last year's actual expenditure—for, whereas in 1853 they spent only £180,000 out of the £260,000 granted them by the Commons, and whereas they now ask for £263,000 in addition to their balance of £80,000, and set down the several items over which they mean to distribute it, either the Estimate is a mere blind, or they will lay out £163,000 more from April 1854 to April 1855 than they found it necessary to do from 1853 to 1854—or, in other words, they will nearly have doubled their operations in a twelvemonth.

This rate of progression, boldly ventured upon, too, in the first year of an European war, the whole expenses of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer very properly calls upon us to pay within the year, is itself a serious evil; but the full extent of it can only be judged of by keeping distinctly before our minds the constitution and powers of the Committee of Council on Education. The advocates of the National School Association are wont to rebut the arguments of the Voluntaries, by saying that, however applicable they may be to a State or Government system of education, they are totally irrelevant when urged against the municipal scheme. No doubt, there are some objections to which the one is fairly open which do not lie against the other—and there are some, also, which take both within range. But it is, nevertheless, a fact, that the only system which exists in this country, or which has a chance of existence, is the Governmental, not the municipal. No bill has yet been submitted to Parliament by her Majesty's Ministers—none has received, or is likely to receive, the countenance of either of the two great political parties into which the Legislature is divided—which allows of local management. As yet, every

thing in this department has been jealously kept under the supreme control of the Committee of Council. They are to the schools what the House of Commons is to the country. They are more. They both legislate and administer—make laws and put them in force. Practically, they are irresponsible—nothing restrains them but their own prudence. They are mainly a political body, composed of members of the Government for the time being, and necessarily likely to be swayed more or less by party feeling. Their Minutes become law whenever the Commons, after having been made acquainted with them, grant them a vote of money. The Committee do not submit their plans to the searching ordeal devised by our ancestors for preventing hasty legislation. They lay their Minutes upon the table of the Lower House without remark. They leave them there, often unobserved, for a month or two. A sum of money is inserted in the Civil Service Estimates for Public Education in Great Britain. The vote is proposed by the Chairman of the Committee of Supply as a matter of routine, introduced by no Ministerial statement, and generally acceded to without the slightest discussion—and the will of the Committee becomes law until that Committee see fit to set it aside by some further Minute. If this is not a practically irresponsible despotism, we should be curious to ascertain what is.

Well! into the hands of this small central and despotically constituted body we are allowing the educational power of this country to be rapidly collected. We give them a name—we give them authority—we give them opportunity—we give them funds. As we have already told our readers, they are this year to have the spending of nearly £350,000. Gradually, by means of apprentices, pupil-teachers, Queen's scholars, gratuities for merit, and superannuation allowances, they are drawing public schools within their own circle of management, and the teachers of them within their pay and power. By means of thirty-nine Inspectors, wholly dependent on them, liberally remunerated by them, and liable to arbitrary dismissal, they keep a constant watch over schoolmasters, who, in their turn, are beholden to the Inspector's good report of them for all their emoluments. If this system has grown up without design, every incident which has contributed to make it what it is, has been singularly of a piece with the rest. But we are convinced that the whole thing has been skilfully, not to say craftily, pre-arranged, and is a premeditated, not a fortuitous result. Sir James Kay Shuttleworth has been the busy architect of this centripetal machinery—and, perhaps, his suggestions have been caught up by willing minds in the political world. There can be little doubt that his purpose has been to make the educational wants, and the educational passion, of the age, alike subservient to the purposes of Government. We do him no injustice. We believe he would not repudiate our imputation. His own words speak for him. "A wise Government," says he, "cannot permit the education of the people to pass entirely from its influence into whatever hands are ready to attempt to mould the youth of this country to their own ideal." Indeed, he himself furnishes us with a key to his design, so that even in its progress, and long before its maturity, we may apprehend its true character. "The advance of the Education department," he tells us, "appeared, during Sir Robert Peel's Government, to consist chiefly in the increase of the public grant, and the number of Inspectors and normal schools." But these, in the hands of Sir James, were so much raw material, and into them he inspired his own idea, so that, as he exultingly confesses, notwithstanding the unpretending and uncompromising aspect of the movement, "the principles of a great public policy were in operation, and were silently attracting to themselves, like centres of crystallization, a mass of precedent and authority which was destined to become irresistible."

Hitherto, the dangers of this system have become scarcely visible. The Derby Minute, which, with a stroke of the pen, put all the National Schools into the hands of the clergy, might have

disclosed our peril, but for its speedy rescension. The Committee of Council have been, for the most part, able and upright men; primarily concerned to promote education. But what guarantee have we that this will always be the case—or that it will be the case next year? Who shall say into what hands this fearfully-powerful machinery may not be thrown in the course of another decade? Who can assure us that it will not, when grown into full maturity, be wielded, like the Established Church, for political ends? How do we know that "a wise Government" would not deem itself bound "to mould the mind of the youth of this country to their own ideal?" It behoves enlightened patriotism, we think, to put a stop to this evil—at all events, to prohibit at once any further development of it. It may not be possible—it may not be expedient—to tear up this modern growth by the roots. But, at least, the further progress of it should be stopped. Let this year's estimate be reduced to the level of that of 1853. Let a Select Committee be appointed early in the next session, to inquire into the operation and results of the Minutes of 1846. If we are wrong, let us retrace our steps. If there is danger, let us exercise caution and vigilance. But, in the name of all that is worth glorying in, let us not be led into a trap with our eyes open, dazzled, as mackarel are with a bright sixpence, by the cant of the day, and willing to part with our country's freedom to any pretender who stamps on his bribe the words "Public Education."

THE BISHOP AMONG THE TOMBS.

CUPIDITY is never nice; and in the defence of clerical interests or ecclesiastical abuses the Bishop of London is never at a loss, and scarcely ever deterred by considerations of decency or propriety. In matters concerning ceremonial observance; in splitting hairs with Knightsbridge churchwardens; in discussing questions of candlesticks, altars, and other ecclesiastical gewgaws, none can be more astute, prudent or oracular. But when clerical pretensions, and exactions are in question, Charles James throws off the mask. We have seen how strenuously he defended intra-mural interment, and then demanded for the clergy a perpetual pecuniary interest in the dead bodies of the citizens of London. Only recently he was grumbling about the Metropolitan Interment Act, because the clergy had been disappointed in their fees. And now we find the right rev. father squabbling with the vestry of St. Pancras about the new cemetery at Finchley. He refuses to consecrate the ground, unless the part which is to remain unconsecrated is separated by posts and rails. Once his lordship was satisfied with nothing short of a wall; now, in his usual compromising spirit, he will consent to the interposition of a rail. But the line of demarkation must be kept up, or he will not consent at all. He has given us a new instrument for guaging the virtues of consecration. The ethereal essence, which is imparted from his extended palm, evaporates with only a gravel-walk division, but retains its potency by the erection of a railing. But, after all, the citizens of the metropolis have themselves to thank for such demands. By putting themselves in the power of the haughty prelate, and attributing to him, or to his office, these priestly virtues, they encourage his pretensions and minister to his insolence. A superstitious people is even a more melancholy spectacle than an arrogant bishop.

ABOLITION OF UNIVERSITY TESTS.—It will be seen from an advertisement elsewhere, that a public meeting in furtherance of this object is to be held in the City next Wednesday evening, soon after which time it may be expected that the subject will be discussed in the House of Commons, on Mr. Heywood's clauses being proposed. We believe that a strong muster of Liberal members, and other public men—both Churchmen and Dissenters—is expected; and it is to be hoped that there will be a large and earnest gathering on the

occasion. We hope, too, that whatever has yet to be done in the way of petitioning, and of application to members of Parliament to make sure of their votes on the division, will be done without a day's delay.

CHURCH-RATES.—Next Wednesday the second reading of Sir W. Clay's bill will be debated. There is, therefore, no time to be lost in sending up petitions from places from which none have yet been despatched. It is also of the greatest importance that the division list should be referred to by electors, in order that liberal members who were absent on the last division, or gave votes in opposition to the wishes of a large section of their constituents, should be immediately communicated with. Copies of the division may be obtained at the offices of the Liberation Society, 2, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street.

CHURCH-RATES IN CANTERBURY.—A rate of sixpence in the pound, proposed at a vestry meeting on Friday, was negatived by a majority of six. This was the second unsuccessful attempt to pass a rate within a month. It is supposed that the officials will now give it up.

A SOCIETY FOR THE REVISION OF THE LITURGY of the Church of England is in course of formation. It is designated the London Liturgical Revision Society, and its avowed object is to promote a revision of the Book of Common Prayer, in order to bring it into closer conformity with the Word of God and the principles of the Reformation. "The extent of the proposed revision, and the best mode of effecting it, will (says the *Christian Times*) no doubt be determined, to some extent, by the views of those who may hereafter give in their adhesion to the society. But we have reason to believe that the reforms suggested will neither, from their insignificance on the one hand, or their extreme character on the other, be deemed undeserving the support of earnest Evangelical Churchmen. There can be, for example, but one opinion among those who will take part in the movement as to the propriety of amending the Baptismal Service, of substituting *presbyter* for *priest* throughout the Prayer-book, and of expunging the denunciatory clauses of the Athanasian Creed."

REMOVAL OF CITY CHURCHES.—A meeting to express the opposition felt in the City to Lord Harrowby's bill for the removal of churches was held on Wednesday; Mr. Hubbard, Governor of the Bank of England, in the chair. The meeting was not quite but nearly unanimous. Among the speakers against the bill, were the chairman, Mr. Henry Sykes Thornton, the Rev. Mr. Toogood, the Rev. Mr. Hill, Mr. Deputy Lott, Mr. Varden, Mr. Hoare, Colonel Short, Dr. Croly, and the Rev. William Scott. Their objections were, that the bill would desecrate old and noble monuments and the homes of the dead; and that it was proposed to pull down the churches without the consent of the parishioners. On the other hand, Mr. Richard Bell, Mr. Mathew, Mr. George Brooke, and Mr. Seeley, applauded the bill. The views of its opponents were embodied in two resolutions and a petition to the House of Commons. An amendment was moved upon the petition, pledging the meeting to the principle, though not to the details of the bill; but it was negatived by a great majority. The resolutions and the petition were adopted.

ST. PAUL'S, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—On Monday evening a very enthusiastic meeting of the more influential inhabitants of Belgrave, Brompton, and the district of St. Paul's, was held at the Wilton Tavern, Kemerton-street, for the purpose of taking steps for securing the re-election of Mr. Westerton as churchwarden of the parish. Mr. Berry occupied the chair. Mr. Harris said, it was not simply a contest between Mr. Westerton and Mr. Liddell, but between the principles of Protestantism and the monstrous and intolerant principles of Puseyism. The Puseyites had interpolated more error into the English Church than any theological sect since the Reformation. Mr. Beal said, he was happy at the outset to be able to inform the friends of Mr. Westerton that Lord John Russell had that day given in a pledge of his co-operation with the opponents of Mr. Liddell. (Cheers.) The Hon. Pleydell Bouverie, who had voted against them, had likewise that day asserted in their favour—(hear, hear)—and the Duke of Bedford, the Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl of Ducie, the Earl of Enniskillen, Viscount Combermere, Viscount Chewton, Viscount Enfield, Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P., Lord Bernard, Lord Marcus Hill, and many other influential noblemen and gentlemen, formed part of Mr. Westerton's supporters. (Loud cheers.) He entreated them to come forward in the matter, for if they could signally defeat Puseyism, there in its stronghold, he had no doubt a legislative enactment would be shortly adopted for its future and entire suppression. (Loud cheers.) They might rest assured the matter would not end there. Protestantism must receive a perfect victory. There must be no half measures. Compromises had been proffered; but compromises had been and must be rejected.

HONOURABLE DECLININGS.—It is nearly two months since men heard with some surprise that the Bishopric of Salisbury had been twice declined by the Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge. Mr. Blunt is a High-Churchman, and has sometimes little mercy on "Evangelicals," but we trust, and can see no reason to doubt, that he acted rightly and nobly, when he replied, that he had work to do at Cambridge, and a competency with which he was content; and that he felt himself too old to undertake the heavier duties of superintending a large diocese. In the course of two or three more weeks, we had two similar acts of self-denial in a lower sphere. Mr. R. Bickersteth, placed in the important and laborious post of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and having his income reduced to one-third, by

the prohibition of town-interments, was offered a valuable living in Kent. Mr. Short, with the burden of 9,000 people in St. George's, Queen's square, had the tender of the Deanery of St. Asaph. Both of these clergymen replied, that they must "not seek their own"—that ease and comfort were good things, but not to be purchased by flying from posts of self-denying duty. Both the offers were declined; and both these faithful men remain in their present toilsome positions. A fourth case is of a different order. Lord Shaftesbury, who had, many years ago, to resist Sir Robert Peel's entreaties that he would accept office, and give up his Factory Bill, received a month ago a different sort of offer. The Premier pressed upon his acceptance the Order of the Garter; hoping, as he plainly said, to do himself honour by conferring it on such a man. But it was not a question which Lord Shaftesbury took long to decide. A silken bond it might have been, or might have been considered to be. He resolved at once to keep himself free from all such obligations. Without party motives of any kind, his lordship at once declined the tender. Probably a similar act of self-denial is scarcely upon record.—*Record*.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND CONSECRATED CEMETERIES.—On Thursday, at a fully attended meeting of the vestry of St. Pancras, Mr. Churchwarden Flather in the chair, Mr. Eckett moved the following resolution:—

That this vestry is of opinion that the consecrated and unconsecrated portions of the new cemetery at Finchley should be separated by a gravel walk only, and not by a wall or post and rails, as gravel walks will be least expensive, and will not create any obnoxious distinction between the consecrated and unconsecrated portions of the cemetery.

He was induced to move this resolution from the fact having come to his knowledge that the Bishop of London would not consecrate the ground unless the part which was to remain unconsecrated was separated by posts and rails. He, for one, could not see why the public should tamely submit to the dictum of the Bishop of London. (Hear.) As a Dissenter, he (Mr. Eckett) had no objection to interments in so-called consecrated ground, but he did object to, and for one would not submit to, the imposition on the part of his landlord and his co-exclusionists. (Hear.) Mr. T. Eld Baker seconded the resolution. He admired tolerance in all denominations of Christians. In other cemeteries there was no such distinction as a wall or rails. In Kensal-green, Highgate, and Norwood, the grounds were divided by a mere gravel path or small range of trees. Mr. Tagg had known of an instance where the bishop refused to consecrate a burial ground unless the unconsecrated portion was separated by a wall, as if he considered the consecration could not go through it; but now times were altered, and his lordship appeared to be of opinion that posts and rails would form a sufficient barrier. Mr. Billett, on the part of the burial board, stated that the materials for posts and rails were already ordered, and any alteration would lead to expense. Gravel walks would prove more costly than the plan proposed. Mr. Cooper and others having addressed the vestry, it was agreed that the matter should be further considered at a future meeting.

Religious Intelligence.

BOTHWELL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—The whole of the debt, amounting to nearly £900, upon the Independent Chapel in this place, under the pastoral care of the Rev. R. Jessop, was cleared off at the anniversary meetings on the 24th ultimo.

LOFTHOUSE, YORKSHIRE.—In consequence of continued ill-health, the Rev. J. E. Evans is compelled to resign the pastorate of the Congregational church in this place. He will preach his farewell sermon on the last Sabbath evening in this month.

LECTURES TO WORKING MEN: A HINT TO EMPLOYERS.—We are glad to observe, that during the summer months lectures are to be delivered by various ministers of the Gospel, on biblical questions, at Mr. May's Saw-mills, Acorn-wharf, Canal Bridge, Old Kent-road. The attendance of mechanics and working-men is specially invited. The first lecture was commenced on the 9th inst. They are to be continued every Friday evening.

RUSHDEN, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—On Thursday evening, June 8th, 1854, the public recognition of the Rev. G. Bailey, formerly of Haddenham, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, as pastor of the Old Baptist church, Rushden, Northamptonshire, recently under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. Whittemore, took place, when an address to the pastor and people was delivered by the Rev. J. Peacock, of London (a former pastor of the church). The devotional services were conducted by the Revs. T. Robinson, of Little Staughton, Beds; Thomas Baker, B.A., of Bristol College; and J. Whittemore, the late pastor, now of Eynsford, Kent.

THE DISCOVERIES AT NINEVEH.—We understand that Mr. Layard, the enterprising Assyrian traveller, has consented to deliver a lecture on the above subject, at Claremont Chapel, Putneyville, on Wednesday, June 21st, in aid of the funds of the British Schools in connexion with the chapel. Those of our readers, therefore, who desire to hear Mr. Layard's personal account of his wonderful discoveries in the "Buried City of the East," will do well to avail themselves of an opportunity which certainly will not often occur. Mr. Alderman Challis will take the chair. An advertisement in another part of our paper announces where tickets may be obtained.

GLoucestershire Baptist Association.—The meetings of this body were held at Eastcombe, June 7 and 8, 1854. Sermons were preached by Messrs.

Walker of Ryeford, and Smith of Cheltenham. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Jones, of Chepstow; Elliott, of Sydney; Davey, of Hereford; M'Michael, of Gloucester; and Penny, of Coleford; the other brethren taking part in the devotional exercises. Out of twenty-seven churches, twenty-three reported their condition, showing a clear increase of forty-four, or nearly two to each church. When it was noted that eleven of the churches had been without pastors during the whole or part of the year, this result was felt to afford ground for encouragement and thankfulness.

RELIGION AND SLAVERY.—At the annual meeting of the Suffolk Baptist Home Missionary Union, held at Barton Mills, Suffolk, June 8th, 1852, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That this Union, feeling an unabated opposition to the gigantic system of American slavery, takes this occasion of again expressing its earnest desire to see the American churches purified from the enormity, regarding such an event as a glorious triumph of Christian principle; and this Union would pledge itself to aid, to the extent of its ability, in inducing the religious bodies of England to impress their own anti-slavery character upon their co-religionists in America, thus strengthening the hands of the American Baptist Free Missionary and kindred societies, who by light and love, by rebuking the oppressor and pleading for the slave's redemption, are ushering in the day of universal emancipation."

PASTORAL JUBILEE SERVICE.—The Rev. J. Peacock, senior pastor of the Baptist church, Spencer-place, Goswell-road, London, having completed the fiftieth year of his ministerial labours, a public service was held on Thursday, June 8th, in the Old Baptist Meeting, Rushden, Northamptonshire, the scene of his early pastoral labours. A large congregation was assembled on the occasion. The venerated minister, who was in excellent health, delivered a very suitable and characteristic address. The devotional services were conducted by the Revs. Thomas Williams, of Sharnbrook, Beds; — Rows, of Stevenage, Beds; J. Dixon, of Riseley, Beds; and W. Kitchen, of Kingstead, Northamptonshire, after which about 250 members and friends partook of tea-refreshments.

LANCASTER.—Two very interesting services were held on Thursday last, the 8th inst., in High-street Chapel, Lancaster, on the occasion of the recognition of the Rev. John Sugden, B.A., as pastor of the Congregational church. The morning service was opened by the Rev. Henry Townley, of London, who read and prayed. The Rev. G. B. Johnson, of Darwen-grove, gave the introductory discourse. The Rev. R. Slate proposed the questions to the church and pastor, and presented special prayer for them. The address to the pastor was given by the Rev. E. Vaughan, D.D. In the evening, the Rev. H. Allen, of Islington, preached to the church and congregation. The neighbouring ministers, including some of other denominations, were present.

OAKHAM.—On the first Tuesday and Wednesday of this month, the annual meeting of the ministers and messengers of the Northamptonshire Association of Baptist Churches (consisting of forty Christian societies, all of which, with the exception of three, are in that county) were held in the Baptist Chapel, Melton-road, Oakham. Three excellent sermons were preached by the Rev. J. Marriott, of Spratton; the Rev. J. Murrell, of Kettering; and the Rev. J. T. Brown of Northampton. All the services were numerously attended. At the meeting for business petitions to Parliament, praying for the total abolition of Church-rates, and for the opening of the Universities to all classes of the community, were unanimously adopted. The entire proceedings were perfectly harmonious and highly interesting.

HURSTMONCEUX (SUSSEX) INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.—Nine months since, the Rev. J. R. Smith, then of Chester, settled at Hurstmonceux as the pastor of the above chapel. He found the chapel, school-room, and chapel premises, in a dilapidated condition. Since then, the friends have had the whole repaired, coloured, and painted; and, through the industry of Miss F. B. Smith, new drapery adorns the pulpit. Last Wednesday the forty-second anniversary was held. Rev. G. Stewart, of Hastings, delivered an excellent discourse from Col. 4. 16. Tea was provided for friends at five o'clock. Many had come from Battle, Hailsham, Hastings, Heathfield, and Rye, to encourage and assist; and upwards of 100 persons sat down to the social repast. In the evening, the Rev. J. B. Judson delivered an appropriate sermon. The Revs. J. Elson, of Heathfield; J. T. Willmore, of Rye; J. B. Smith, and Mr. Emery, from London, sustained the devotional exercises.

DARLINGTON.—A series of services were held on Wednesday last, in connexion with the settlement of Rev. M. Galt, over the Independent Church in this town. The services were held at the Bethel Chapel, Union-street, and commenced at 11 o'clock, when, after the usual devotional exercises, Rev. S. Goodall, of Durham, delivered the introductory discourse, which was distinguished by broad and enlightened views, as well as by Christian charity and liberality. Rev. A. Jack, A.M., having offered a few suitable remarks, proposed the usual inquiries to the minister, which elicited confessions marked by great candour and depth of feeling, no less than by clear and enlightened views of divine truth. After the blessing of God had been invoked on the ministry that day publicly recognised, by Rev. Richard Gibbs, of Skipton, the Rev. James Sibree, of Hull, delivered the charge to the minister, which was one of much pith and force, and delivered with impressive eloquence. In the afternoon, the ministers and friends partook of an elegant collation, in the Kendrew-street School-room. In the evening the Rev. James Parsons, of York, preached. The venerable preacher appeared much enfeebled, and

his voice almost worn out in the service of his Great Master. No sooner, however, did his struggling utterance once land him fairly into his subject than the strong man, although bowed down, was at once manifest. The services on the whole were deeply interesting and instructive. The following gentlemen, in addition to those named above, were present and took part in the services:—The Revs. Messrs. Jones of Staindrop; Davison, Stockton-on-Tees; Bowen, of Middlebro'; Gowkroger, of Appleton-Wiske; and Reekie, of Richmond.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. ROBERT LATTER.—On Wednesday evening last a meeting was held in the library of the Sunday-school Union, Paternoster-row, for the purpose of affording an opportunity to the committee and friends of this society to take farewell of Mr. Robert Latter, who, with his family, is about to proceed to New Zealand, and to present him with a suitable testimonial of the personal regard of his colleagues, and of their sincere appreciation of the services he had rendered to the Union. Mr. Latter has for more than forty years been actively and continuously engaged in Sabbath-school operations, and for the last twenty-three years has been connected with the Sunday-school Union, gratuitously and ably filled the office of its Foreign and Financial Secretary. His superior intelligence and judgment, his hearty and laborious services, and his unwearied devotion and zeal, have been of incalculable value in carrying out the extensive and important agency of this institution, while his kind and conciliatory disposition, and his urbanity and cheerfulness of temper, have endeared him to all with whom, in public as well as in private life, he has become associated. Alderman Challis, M.P., the late Lord Mayor of the City of London, took the chair on this occasion, and commenced the proceedings with an appropriate address. Mr. W. H. Watson then spoke at some length on the object of this meeting. The testimonial was then presented to Mr. Latter by the worthy chairman. It consisted of a richly bound family edition of the Sacred Scriptures, and of a massive and elegantly wrought silver tea-service, subscribed for by the members of the committee. After a suitable response from Mr. Latter, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Eke, Stoneman, Groser, Charles Reed, Burge, Holmes, Hartley, and Althans.

Correspondence.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS AND EDUCATION. To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—As a subscriber to your paper permit me, through so good a medium, to lay before your readers a few remarks, that may, and I trust will be, productive of good. That noble institution, the "Society of Arts," have a praiseworthy proposition relating to our Mechanics' Institutions, that may give an active and healthy stimulus to the adult education of the industrial classes. The proposition is, that the members of Mechanics' Institutions shall be eligible to examinations, and that such members who, by zeal and perseverance, have attained qualifications entitling them to certificates or diplomas shall receive such, and be eligible to situations in the Civil Service. I think, Sir, that such a proposition needs little comment to be seconded, and especially by those who stand in the honourable rank of "Voluntaries." The situations of the Civil Service have been dealt with much on the same system as that of the two Universities, to the exclusion of those active, arduous, and energetic young men, who have robbed their nightly rest and entered the mine of knowledge by the light of the silent midnight taper. There are many such highly deserving young men in the industrious circles, who are well qualified, and whose pure principles and virtuous conduct are highly commendable, and would form the best guarantee for their integrity and duty, and the welfare of the State.

I hope, Sir, the day is not far distant when the intelligence of the people, like the latent heat of the volcano, will burst those strata of prejudices and monopolizing customs which have so long existed in our nationality, and that education will exist in a free atmosphere, and civil situations be open to all who have won its laurels.—Yours respectfully,

Farnham, Surrey, June 10th, 1854.

J. LEE.

CABMEN AND THE SABBATH.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I have thought that if the Christian public were made acquainted with the recent alteration in the law relative to "Cab Licenses," they would gladly (by engaging only six-day cabs) lend their influence toward, in some measure, decreasing Sabbath desecration. I shall therefore feel obliged if you will give insertion to the following paragraph from the *Band of Hope Review* for May; and I remain, Mr. Editor,

Your obedient servant,

T.

We gladly draw attention to the interesting fact, that by a recent act of Parliament, the proprietor of a cab must, on applying to the Excise-office for a license, state whether he wishes it to be employed on six or seven days of the week. For the former he has to pay a duty of six shillings, and for the latter seven shillings weekly. It is gratifying to know that already about 700 of the London cabs have got the six-day licenses, and the drivers are now able to attend a place of worship with their families on the Sabbath; a privilege hitherto almost unknown to them.

Some of the cab proprietors state that they find both their horses and men are much better for having a day's rest, and that even in a pecuniary point of view they are not the poorer for observing the Sabbath-day.

The six-day cabs are readily distinguished from the

others, by being numbered 10,000 and upwards (five figures) on a light coloured plate.

The cab missionaries state that there is a strong desire amongst the majority of the three thousand seven-day cabmen to have the privilege of a Sabbath of Rest.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Ballot, in favour of, 5.
Borough and County Police, against consolidation of, 1.
Church Rates, for the abolition of, 11.
Crystal Palace, in favour of opening on Sunday, 2.
Royalist Priests in Gaul, against employment of, 1.
Maynooth Endowment, against, 1.
Nunmeries, for public inspection of, 1.
Ocean Penny Postage, in favour of, 3.
Poor Law (Ireland), for amendment of, 7.
Public Houses, for closing on Sunday, 25.
Tenants Compensation (Ireland) Bill, in favour of, 3.
University Tests, for abolition of, 5.
Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Bill, for alteration of, 1.
Drainage of Lands Bill, against, 2.
Elective Franchise, for extension of, 1.
Lords Day, for better observance of, 1.
Friendly Societies Bill, against, 1.
Medical Graduates (University of London) Bill, against, 2.
Malt Duty, against increase of, 1.
Monastic Institutions, against interference with, 1.
Mortmain Bill, against, 1.

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME.

Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes Bill.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Criminal Procedure Bill.
Excise Duties (Sugar) Bill.
Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill.
Leasing Powers (Ireland) Bill.

CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Customs Duties (Sugar) Bill.
Stamp Duties Bill.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME, AND PASSED.

Exchequer Bonds (£26,000,000) Bill.
Holyhead Harbour Bill.

DEBATES.

THE WAR MINISTER.

The House of Commons re-assembled on Thursday. On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied to a question put before the recess by Mr. Hume, with a statement of the intentions of the Government in regard to the War Department. There are two questions—the immediate efficiency of the War Department, and the arrangements of the divided military departments. With respect to the first, general opinion and the Government concur in thinking that the Colonial Minister is physically and morally incapable of giving that great attention to the affairs of the War Department which they now require; and therefore it is decided to separate the War from the Colonial Department. With respect to the second, Lord John enumerated the various military departments: the Commander-in-Chief takes her Majesty's pleasure as to the amount of the force to be kept for the year, and gives generally those directions by which military affairs are regulated; the Secretary at War administers financial matters; the Board of Ordnance manages the Artillery and Engineers; the Commissariat is a department of the Treasury; and there are other departments more or less connected with these affairs. The committee of 1831-2, headed by the Duke of Richmond, recommended the formation of a Board, with various subdivisions; but Earl Grey, who was then at the head of affairs, objected to that plan, and it was dropped. Some years after, another committee, with Lord Howick, then Secretary at War, at its head, recommended a great concentration of departments; but the Duke of Wellington objected, and that plan was also dropped. Considering all these objections, Government think it best for the present to confine the change to the making of a separate Secretary of State, confiding to him the superintendence of the whole military administration. He will see from time to time what improvements are needed, and can either introduce such improvements singly or propose a plan. To introduce such changes in a time of war would put everything into confusion. It took two years to carry out the change induced on the abolition of the Navy Board by Sir James Graham twenty years ago; a reason why no plan should be hastily adopted. One proposed change cannot be considered in the light of an improvement—namely, the proposal to transfer the patronage now vested in the Commander-in-Chief to the hands of a political officer. It will not be necessary to pass a bill to carry out the change proposed: it can be effected in the same way as the separation of the Home Office from the Colonial Office. There will be some, but not great, additional expense; the establishment already in existence will no doubt be sufficient.

Mr. Hume was glad that Government had made a beginning, but he had hoped they would have laid a definite statement of their plan on the table. He desired that the army should be placed under one head, a member of the Government, who should have all the affairs of the army under his care. Mr. ELLISON also expressed dissatisfaction at the shortcoming of the proposed change; and advocated the placing of the army under one Minister, responsible to Parliament, and to whom all the various departments should be responsible. Mr. RICH stated that he should not now proceed with his motion to consolidate, economize, and simplify the administration of the army: he was glad to hear the statement made that evening. Colonel DUNNE made some remarks disparaging the management of the war, especially as regarded supplies and cavalry. He thought the Minister of War ought to be a military man.

SUPPLY.

After Mr. WILLIAMS had complained of the growth of the Civil Estimates of late years, and had advocated

the reference of those estimates to a Select Committee, the House went into a Committee of Supply.

On the vote of £136,863 for public buildings and royal palaces, Mr. WILLIAMS objected to an item of £2,000 for replacing the present decayed farm-buildings at Windsor. Mr. WILSON and Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH explained, that Prince Albert held the farm at Windsor on the same terms as an ordinary tenant—paying out of his own pocket half the expense of improvements. The vote was for the Dairy Farm, an appendage of the Castle just as much as a kitchen garden. Mr. PELLATT complained that the British Museum is open only three days a week. The assigned reason is that students might copy the works of art; but one day when he called only twelve students were there, and twenty-four is the highest number ever present. The country pays £1,000 a year for the instruction of each of these students. Mr. GOULSTON observed that the study of art is a public advantage; and that the students could not draw surrounded by fifty thousand persons. Vote agreed to.

On the vote of £66,586 for maintaining and keeping in repair the royal parks, pleasure-grounds, &c., various suggestions were made by Mr. EWART, Mr. HUME, and Lord ROBERT GROSVEHOR: that the fountain in Bushy Park should be repaired; that the Home Park at Bushy should be thrown open to the public; that more seats should be placed round the trees in Hyde Park. Mr. WILLIAMS specially complained of the refusal to permit hack cabs to pass from Pall Mall into St. James's Park. Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH said, any alteration at Bushy would subvert the rights of the Ranger; but he would see what could be done. As to the fountain, to repair it would be costly; but he would have a new estimate prepared. Vote agreed to.

A considerable conversation arose on the vote of £141,294 for the Houses of Parliament. In reply to Mr. HUME and other members, Mr. GLADSTONE said that last year Sir Charles Barry had been asked for a final estimate; but, in consequence of serious illness, he had not yet supplied it. With respect to the charge of pulling down and putting up again, much of that had been done against Sir Charles Barry's opinion.

Mr. HUME moved that the vote should be postponed until the final estimate could be laid before the Committee. Upon this a division was taken; but the vote was carried by 67 to 35.

On the vote of £68,600 for the salaries and expenses of the Privy Council, Mr. BURN remarked, that the Clerk of the Council, in 1853, received a salary of £2,000, but this year it is set down at £2,500; why had no vote of the cause of the increase been appended to the vote? It was explained by Mr. CARDWELL and Mr. GLADSTONE, that the salary was originally £2,500 a year, but had been reduced to £2,000 while Mr. Greville held the patent appointment of agent for Jamaica at £500 a year, paid by the Imperial Government: that place had been bought up and extinguished, and the salary had reverted to the original £2,500. If further inquiry were asked, the vote should be postponed. Mr. VERNON SMITH corrected the statement that Mr. Greville was agent for Jamaica: he was merely secretary to the Assembly of Jamaica. Vote postponed, in deference to the desire for more information.

On Friday the committee on the Civil Service Estimates was resumed.

The first vote was a sum of £2,700 to defray the salary and expenses of the office of Lord Privy Seal; which was agreed to, as was also £23,880 for salaries and other expenses of the office of the Paymaster-General; £7,295 for the office of the Controller-General of the Exchequer; £20,124 for the office of Works and Public Buildings; £22,646 to defray the expenses of the Woods and Forests; and £2,791 to defray the charges of the salaries and other expenses of the State Paper-office.

On the vote of £3,463 for defraying a portion of the expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, Mr. WILLIAMS thought it was most unjust to make the public pay for the management of Church property, and he should therefore move the omission of the vote. Mr. HADFIELD supported the amendment. Mr. WILSON thought the objection ought to have been made at the time the commission was appointed. If Parliament thought fit to appoint these commissions, it was bound also to provide for their expenses. Mr. V. SMITH thought there ought to be an arrangement made with the bishops, so that in future these charges might be made out of the revenues of the Establishment instead of the consolidated fund. If the hon. member for Lambeth thought it worth while to press his amendment to a division, he would support it, in the hope that Government would be induced to reconsider the question. The House divided, and the numbers were—for the vote 91, against it 56, majority in favour of the vote 35.

The vote of £210,902 for the administration of the poor-laws occasioned considerable discussion. Colonel DUNNE complained of the administration of the poor-law in Ireland, and hoped the right hon. gentleman the Secretary for Ireland would give the House some assurance that a reduction would be effected in the expenditure of that country. He saw no necessity for two commissioners for Ireland, and the number of assistant-commissioners, architects, and assistant-architects might be reduced with advantage. Sir G. FENELL saw in the vote for the Poor-law Board in England that there were no less than four secretaries, who received salaries of £1,500, £1,000, £1,200 and £800 a-year. He thought some oversight had been committed; and, for the purpose of making a deduction of £500 a-year, he would propose that the vote be reduced to £210,402. Mr. BAINES wished to state, in answer to the observations of the hon. and gallant member for Brighton, that before the establishment of the present Poor-law Board there were three commissioners, each of whom received

a salary of £2,000 a-year, making altogether a sum of £8,000 a-year. In the place of these three commissioners, a president and two secretaries were now appointed, and a considerable saving in the expenditure had been effected, for, whereas the expense of the three commissioners was formerly £8,000 a-year, the expense of the President of the Poor-law Board and two secretaries was only £4,500, giving an annual saving of no less than £1,500. In the course of last year a careful and scrutinizing inquiry was made, and the result was the report presented on the 25th of February last of "Committee of Inquiry into Public Offices and Papers connected therewith." In that volume a very full report appeared upon the subject of the Poor-law Board, and the present estimate was framed strictly in accordance with the recommendations of the committee. The committee inquired into every branch of the establishment, and if the hon. and gallant member for Brighton would look over their report, he would find proper reasons given for any increase which might appear in the estimate. Sir J. TROLLOPE said it was certainly an anomalous thing that, while the English Poor-law Board had the administration of £6,000,000 per annum, and the expenses of the department were only £35,728, the expenses of the Irish Poor-law Board should be considerably greater, although the amount of taxation in Ireland for Poor-law purposes was only £800,000 a-year. (Hear, hear.) He quite agreed that the Irish Poor-law Board might require some cutting down. But in England the Poor-law department was in as efficient a state as it possibly could be. Other members took this view. Sir J. YOUNG said it must be recollected that the Poor-law system in Ireland was new; that its expenses were reduced last year; and that, if further reductions could be safely made, they should certainly be carried out. Mr. ADDERLEY observed that this vote included a sum of £22,000 for salaries of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses in Poor-law unions. He considered that that expenditure was absolutely detrimental to the country, for he believed that the schools thus supported were merely rearing in perpetuity successive generations of paupers. Some years ago the Legislature passed two acts with the object of converting the union schools into district schools, in each of which some 500 pauper children might be educated, but those acts of Parliament had remained dead letters, simply because the establishment of these district pauper schools depended upon the assent of the guardians of the poor, and, unfortunately, the guardians were seldom willing to make grants of money for purposes of this kind, although such grants, of comparatively small amount, might eventually prove most economical to the unions. The Treasury had stated that they would not make any grants, although they were willing to advance loans, at a moderate rate of interest, to any counties which were desirous of establishing these schools. He considered that such loans would be wholly inadequate for the purpose, and that the better plan would be to afford small grants in aid of voluntary contributions for the establishment of schools of this description. Mr. BAINES believed that six district schools had been established under the salutary act introduced by the present First Lord of the Admiralty, and from the experience he (Mr. Baines) had had of those schools, he was certainly of opinion that the happiest results would follow from the extension of the system. Since he had been in office he had never lost an opportunity of recommending to the guardians, who possessed the real power on the subject, the adoption of the system of district schools, for he believed that nothing could be more prudent in an economical point of view, and that nothing would have a greater tendency to check what had been described as the hereditary pauperism fostered by the union schools. Captain SCORELL wished to caution the committee against doing more for the education of pauper children, either in workhouse schools or in district schools, than was done—in the absence of any general system of education—for the instruction of children of independent labourers. (Hear, hear.) If they were not careful, they would hold out a *bonus* to persons to send their children through the workhouse to the district schools. The vote was then agreed to.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS divided against some small votes for the Queen's Plate at Edinburgh under £100, but was defeated by 68 to 43.

A similar sum for Ireland, £1,574 6s. 2d. was also objected to by Mr. WILLIAMS, though he declined to divide.

In reply to Mr. PETO Mr. WILSON said, that as the general opinion two years ago had been that the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland was to be continued, the present Government had no intention of disturbing the office.

Mr. PELLATT objected to the item of £184 12s. 8d. for chaplains to the Castle of Dublin, thinking that a chaplain was a luxury which, if the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland wanted it, he ought, like the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, to pay for himself. He should move that the vote be reduced by this amount. Mr. VANCE defended the vote, seeing no reason, as long as there was a Lord-Lieutenant in Ireland, and a regular establishment attending him, why there should not be a Chapel Royal upon the same principle as in this country. The salaries for all the officers of that chapel were extremely moderate. Mr. MIALI objected to the grant of public money for religious purposes, but did not think that the present was the best item that could be selected for trying that question, and he suggested to his hon. friend the member for Southwark that he should withdraw his amendment. Mr. PELLATT withdrew it accordingly.

Captain SCORELL then said that he could not give his sanction to the expenditure of public money in horse-racing, and moved that the sum of £1,574 6s. 2d. for Queen's plates in Ireland be omitted. The vote, however, was carried by 85 to 51.

Upon the vote of £16,744 for the salaries and expenses of the Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in Dublin and London, Mr. W. WILLIAMS congratulated the committee upon the great reduction which had taken place in this vote. He observed a reduction of nearly one-half in the salary of the Chief Secretary for Ireland since he first remembered it, and at the same time he never knew a gentleman who had performed his duty more efficiently than the present Chief Secretary. (Hear, hear.)

The vote was then agreed to, as were also £6,704 for the charge of salaries of the Paymaster of Civil Services office, £24,218 for the salaries and expenses of the Board of Public Works in Ireland, £32,000 for secret service money, and £255,560 for stationery, printing, and binding.

On the vote of £68,600 for the expense of the Privy Council Office, which had been postponed from the previous evening, as it was thought desirable that the House should be furnished with further information regarding the increase of the salary of the clerk of the council from £2,000 to £2,500, Mr. WILSON said the present clerk of the council was appointed under patent in 1801. The salary was regulated in 1808, and he succeeded to the office in 1821. He was first paid by fees, which amounted to a large sum. But an order in Council was made, fixing the salary at £2,000 a-year, but raising it to £2,500 when held for three years. The order in Council also required that the £500 should be subject to deduction where the party held any other place or appointment under the Crown. When Mr. Greville succeeded to the office in 1821, he received £2,000 a-year, and, having held it for three years, he received £2,500 from 1824 to 1829, when he received another patent office in Jamaica. The salary was then reduced to £2,000; but, last year, Mr. Greville having voluntarily resigned his Jamaica office, he put in a claim for the increased salary of £2,500. The claim was considered, and the conclusion came to was, that as Mr. Greville's salary was fixed by order in Council, they could not object to his claim. Some discussion ensued, but it was eventually passed, the general conclusion being that it was a question of good faith.

The following votes were subsequently agreed to:—£17,079 for sheriffs' expenses, officers of the Court of Exchequer, &c., and £8,415 for the Insolvent Debtors Court; £92,455 for criminal prosecutions and other law charges, Scotland; £55,470 for criminal prosecutions and law charges in Ireland; after which the chairman reported progress.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

In moving the second reading of the Criminal Procedure Bill, Mr. AGLIONBY briefly stated, that its object is to allow prisoners accused of minor offences to plead guilty and receive their sentences at Petty Sessions in open court, to spare prosecutors the expense of attending the Assizes, and to rescue youthful offenders from the contamination of imprisonment while awaiting trial. Mr. COBBETT, arguing that the bill would increase the expense of criminal prosecutions, and encourage magistrates to inflict light sentences, moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. Lord PALMERSTON said the imperfections of the bill might be remedied in committee. The House divided, and the second reading of the bill was carried by 50 to 9.

THE NEW STAMP DUTIES.

On the order for going into committee on the Stamp Duties Bill, Mr. HUME objected to the taxation of foreign bills of exchange. The effect of our free-trade policy, he considered, was to make England the mercantile and financial emporium of the world; but if foreign bills were charged with duty here, London would cease to be the great money-market, the current of commerce would be changed, the flow of bullion hither checked, and our trade suffer severe injury. After some brief observations by Mr. GREGSON, Mr. THORNELY, and Mr. JOHN M'GREGOR, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER suggested that it would be better to discuss the details of the bill in committee.

The Speaker thereupon left the chair, and, in committee, Mr. HUME reiterated his objections to the taxing of bills drawn out of this country, and moved the omission of the 4th clause. Mr. GLYN supported the clause, considering its object to be to obviate two evils—first, a legal difficulty affecting the interests of innocent holders of bills, purporting to be foreign bills, but actually drawn in this country; secondly, a great grievance suffered by dealers in small inland bills of exchange, who paid a heavy tax, from which dealers in foreign bills were exempt. The amendment was supported by Mr. MASTERMAN and Mr. W. BROWN. Mr. J. WILSON said, this should not be regarded as a new tax; it was the equalization of a moderate rate of duty on all bills. The only reason why foreign bills had been hitherto exempted was the difficulty of applying the stamp, which had now been overcome. Mr. T. BARING thought that, unless some great evil was to be remedied or some great advantage secured, it was not wise to disturb the existing arrangement. The evil attending the circulation of unstamped bills, drawn in this country as foreign bills, might be obviated by other means than by a vexatious tax, which would render banking operations difficult and divert profit from London. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, this was nothing more than the uniform and equal application of an existing tax, by the removal of an exemption which foreign bills had no right to enjoy, and that if this unjust privilege was to be continued, he could not persevere in the important change in the rate of duty on inland bills of exchange. Upon a division, the clause was carried by 173 to 110.

The other clauses, after much discussion, were agreed to, as well as a clause moved by Mr. PHINX, that every instrument liable to stamp duty shall be admitted in evidence in any criminal proceeding,

although it may not have the stamp required by law.

VOTE FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS.

On Monday night the House of Commons resumed the Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates.

On the vote for Government prisons and convict establishments at home, a discussion of considerable interest arose, in the course of which Lord PALMERSTON stated, that the Government had determined to abridge the term of separate confinement of convicts sentenced to penal servitude to a *maximum* of nine months; so that, supposing a convict to be sentenced to seven years' servitude, the first nine months would be passed in separate confinement, after which he would be placed in association with others.

The vote of £311,933 for the expenses of prisons and convict establishments having been proposed, Mr. SPOONER moved as an amendment that the vote should be diminished by the sum of £550, the item included on account of Roman Catholic chaplains in the different establishments. Remarking that the vote was proposed this year for the first time, he contended that it contravened the Protestant spirit of the constitution, and infringed the coronation oath taken by the Sovereign with so much solemnity. Roman Catholic prisoners might with propriety be allowed the ministrations of priests of their own faith, but those services should not be recognised as forming a portion of the prison system, nor be paid for out of the public revenue.

Lord PALMERSTON said, as it happened that a large portion of our countrymen were Roman Catholics, it was thought right to afford prisoners of that creed the means of becoming better Christians. The system had been for several years in practice at Milbank, and it was his intention that it should be extended to all Government prisons.

The hon. gentleman is of opinion that we should wait always until a convict wishes to have a priest, and then that the priest should come at his own expense, and, from a proper sense of duty alone, should perform the service which is required of him. In the first place, I observe, in answer to that, that the man who most wants spiritual exhortation and assistance is the man who is least likely to ask for it. (Hear, hear.) But what is the object we are aiming at by prison discipline? It is not merely punishment, but it is a combination of punishment with reformation. We wish to turn him out a better man, less dangerous to society, and more likely to become a useful member of the community. (Hear, hear.) How are we to accomplish that? The Protestant has the ministrations of his clergyman. The Catholic, of course, cannot advantageously receive the ministrations of a clergyman of a religion not his own. If the hon. member for Warwickshire, for example, were addressed by a Catholic priest—though I am aware that there is nothing in the tone of his mind which requires to be amended—I do not think that he would be much affected by the address of that priest. (A laugh.) You want to get at the mind and at the heart of men. You must, then, employ somebody who can reach that mind and touch that heart; and the very purpose for which men are confined in prisons would be marred and defeated if you did not give them, when there, the assistance of the minister or priest of the religion to which those men belong. I think that the system which was established by Sir G. Grey is as good an one as can be devised. The priest has weekly access to the convicts. As a Protestant is compelled to attend Divine worship, so a convict who declares himself a Catholic is not at liberty to refuse to attend the Catholic worship. He is obliged to attend upon Sundays the worship according to his faith; but if a Catholic wishes to become a Protestant, or a Protestant to become a Catholic, he has a fortnight allowed to him for reflection; and, according to his ultimate decision, he may be changed. The Catholic priest, however, does not come in contact with the Protestant; and, therefore, the hon. member need not be alarmed lest these prisons should be turned into places of conversion from Protestants into Catholics. Upon the other hand, I am sure the committee will feel that they are not to be employed for the purpose of turning Catholics into Protestants. (Hear, hear.) That is not the purpose for which prisons are established, and such conversions will be of no advantage to persons who profess that they have gone through some change in their religious opinions.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD also supported the vote, the opposition to which was, he considered, prompted by narrow-minded prejudice. It was either the bounden duty of the State to provide for the religious instruction of convicts of all sects—in which case the State should entertain no exceptions (hear, hear)—or such religious instruction ought to be left entirely to private benevolence; and, if the latter alternative were adopted, the Church of England must, of course, withdraw from any ultra pretensions in this respect altogether.

Mr. NEWDEGATE wished to know why the other Dissenters of this country were to be left unprotected for, and the Roman Catholics only attended to? and he considered this vote as by no means illustrative of the boasted spirit of toleration towards Dissenters generally, but simply to meet the views and wishes of the Roman Catholics, to the exclusion of all other classes of Dissenters. Mr. Newdegate argued that the grant implied a national sanction of the Roman Catholic religion, and in practice would compel the prisoners in gaols to attend mass.

Mr. DRUMMOND, upon principle, objected to any public provision for religious purposes, except in behalf of the State religion. That principle having, however, been too frequently infringed to be now insisted upon, he thought it but just that the violation should be made universal, and every one admitted to the privileges which it was now sought to extend to the Roman Catholics.

Mr. ADDERLEY asked if the chaplains provided for gaols were not of the Established religion, what was the use of the connexion between Church and State, and why should not a national religion be altogether abandoned? This vote would in effect establish a Roman Catholic chaplain in every prison, and he saw no reason why we might not just as well establish a Wesleyan minister or a Jewish rabbi in them.

Mr. CROSSLEY observing that a remark of Mr. Spooner, that if this vote was given to Roman Catholics it ought to be extended to all Dissenters, was received by Roman Catholic members with cheers, said that they were mistaken in supposing that the Dissenters would accept of such a vote; for they objected altogether to such grants, and he would vote against it as heartily if it was proposed for a minister of his own denomination as he intended to do. All the Dissenters asked, as the Roman Catholics ought, was the admission of their ministers into prisons when any one there required their aid and assistance.

Mr. HORSFALL remarked upon the inconsistency of maintaining an Established Church, and yet supporting priests whose doctrines were entirely opposed to those recognised by the Establishment.

Mr. W. J. FOX reminded the hon. member who last spoke that Protestantism originally meant a protest against the dictation of any one class over the conscience of another. He asserted the principle of toleration to all sects, but he asserted the principle of Nonconformity, and he believed if the matter were left free, there would be ample disposition in the churches of every denomination to provide for the religious attention to the souls of those criminals who were of their own religious persuasion. To hear the contest between Roman Catholics and Protestants on this subject would almost lead to the opinion, that all the criminality of the country was divided between those two religions. (A laugh.) He regretted that the Catholic members of that House did not take the same ground as the other Nonconformists in asserting the principle of freedom from all State interference and State assistance, instead of competing with the members of the Established Church for their miserable pittance out of the public money devoted to ecclesiastical purposes. He should support the amendment, but not upon the principle upon which it had been brought forward by the hon. member.

Mr. J. BALL supported the vote. The principle involved was not whether any particular religion should be upheld to the prejudice of any other, but whether certain clergymen, whose services were required in our gaols, should be paid. In Ireland the principle was in operation with great advantage, and they could not consistently refuse to act upon it in this country.

Mr. HADFIELD, as a Dissenter, would object to take pay from the State for religious purposes under any circumstances. He was astonished to find members coming to that House, like common beggars, for money to pay the ministers of their religion. (Hear, hear.) He should oppose the vote.

Mr. LUCAS said the hon. member for Oldham twitted the Roman Catholics for making a demand of this kind—that the Dissenters performed this service gratuitously, and that it was a loss of dignity to come to the House and ask for payment. That was very beautiful and romantic in theory. But how did it work? He held the official return in his hand, and what did it show? In Pentonville Prison that theory seemed to be carried out, because there the Dissenting clergyman, the Roman Catholic, and the Rabbi, visited gratuitously. But in Dartmoor, where there were eighty-eight Dissenters, there was no visitation of the Dissenting clergyman. The Roman Catholic priest visited and got his expenses, but the Dissenting clergy, who would take no money, did not do the work. The Roman Catholic did not profess the principle that you should not work but receive no salary, but he carried it out. In Millbank, the Roman Catholic priest visited, the assistant Rabbi visited, but the Dissenting minister did not visit, although there were eighty-five Dissenters of all classes in the prison. In Portland, the Church of England chaplain visited, the Roman Catholic clergyman visited, but the Nonconformist clergy, who professed the same theory of doing the work and receiving no pay, did not visit. The case was the same in the convict establishment at Woolwich. But the hon. member for Warwickshire, if he wished to be consistent, ought to move to strike out from the vote the payments to the Roman Catholic chaplains in Ireland. The hon. gentleman should move to have the payments to the Presbyterians also struck out, because the payments to Presbyterians were equally a violation of the principle, that the religion of the national church should alone be maintained, as the payment of the Roman Catholics. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman ought not to violate the sacred principle of a national establishment in the one case any more than in the other. This was not a question of toleration. It was a question of justice partly, but much more a question of common sense, and it should be dealt with in that view. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. MILES admitted that this was a small vote, but it carried with it a great principle (cheers)—namely, the toleration of the Roman Catholic religion in our public establishments. This was a Protestant question. The vote relative to the Middlesex Reformatory Schools was looked upon as such, and this vote would be doubly so. If this vote were passed, the House would agree to pay Roman Catholic priests to exercise the same privileges in all our public institutions. (Cheers, and cries of "Divide.")

Mr. MIALL denied that Nonconformist ministers had shown any neglect of prisoners professing the same persuasion.

Mr. SPOONER admitted that there were other votes besides this which were objectionable, but this was a new vote for England, which had been hitherto confined to Ireland. He was ready to oppose the vote for Roman Catholic chaplains in Ireland, if he thought there was any chance of success. (Ironical cheers.) But he said the Government should go no further in that direction, and that it was a national sin to give the public money for the propagation of the Roman Catholic religion. (A laugh.) That was his honest opinion. (Hear, hear.)

The committee then divided. The numbers were,—

For the amendment	158
For the original motion	136
Majority	—22

The item of £550 was then struck out, and the vote, so reduced by that sum, was then agreed to.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD said he had given notice that, in the event of Mr. Spooner's motion for the omission of the sum of £550 being carried, he should move the omission of so much of the vote No. 9 as applied to all chaplains and assistant chaplains of gaols, and he wished to know whether he was in a condition to bring forward that motion now?

The CHAIRMAN was afraid that, by the forms of the House, the hon. gentleman could not bring forward his motion, the original vote having been carried in the affirmative for the smaller sum.

The House then resumed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Replying to questions from Mr. M. GIBSON and Mr. BRIGHT, on Friday, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated, that the state of the law with regard to the newspaper stamp was under the consideration of the Attorney-General, and some early determination would probably be announced upon the subject at an early period.

The House of Lords re-assembled on Friday. In answer to inquiries made by the Earl of DERBY, the Earl of ABERDEEN announced that Lord John Russell had accepted the office of President of the Council, but would remain in the House of Commons; and that the functions of Secretary of State for the War Department would be separated from the Colonial Department. Lord PANMURE expressed his satisfaction that Government had at last, owing to the opinions expressed by both Houses of Parliament and by the press, adopted this expedient alteration in the administration of military affairs, and that it was not intended to make the Minister of War a mere decoy for the purpose of misleading the public. At the same time, he had no wish to see the functions of the Commander-in-Chief interfered with.

The Earl of ABERDEEN, in reply to Lord ELLENBOROUGH, on Monday, stated that it was not the intention of the Government to bring in a bill to alter the act of Queen Anne which limited the number of Secretaries of State, with seats in the House of Commons, to two.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE moved the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the administration of the funds of the charities connected with the Military Knights of Windsor; and, in a speech of great length, advocated the claims of that order. The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that if the Poor Knights of Windsor would take his advice, they would present a memorial to the Attorney-General, who would then consider their case, and see if he could interfere on their behalf. After some further discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

On Monday, petitions were presented by Lieut.-Col. Boyle, from Frome—one signed by upwards of 900 male inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, the other by upwards of 400 females—complaining of the conduct of the vicar (the Rev. W. Bennett) in remarrying persons previously married by Act of Parliament in a Dissenting place of worship.

New writs have been issued for the City of London, in consequence of Lord John Russell's acceptance of the Presidency of the Council; and for Morpeth, Sir George Grey having vacated his seat by the acceptance of the office of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

In the Commons, on Monday, Mr. DISRAELI protested against the resumption of day sittings.

The House had always felt that nothing justified morning sittings but the lateness of the session, combined with great pressure of public business. Now, the session was not at all late. (Hear, hear.) The month of May was hardly finished (a laugh), and there never was a period when there was less pressure of public business than the present. (Hear, hear.) It would be satisfactory to the country that the sittings of the House should not, in the existing state of affairs, be too rapidly terminated. (Cheers.) What he wanted to know was, whether there would be any objection to postpone any morning sittings till the Government was entirely reconstructed (laughter), when they could arrange with the noble lord—who, he believed, was to continue to be leader of the House—as to some common understanding on the subject? (Hear, hear.)

Sir CHARLES WOOD said that the bills fixed for the following morning were private bills, and he hoped the arrangement respecting them would not be disturbed. Before the House broke up, on the motion of Mr. DISRAELI, the twelve o'clock orders for Tuesday were postponed until Friday. Mr. DISRAELI moved that the Lands Improvement Bill, which stood for committee at twelve o'clock on Thursday, should also be postponed. Sir J. YOUNG resisted the motion. Mr. DISRAELI announced his intention to oppose all morning sittings at this period of the session, considering that there was no pressure of public business. Lord PALMERSTON said the Government would not trouble the House to divide on the motion. The twelve o'clock order for Thursday was, therefore, discharged.

The admission of the Joint-Stock Banks to the Clearing-house commenced on Friday with the London and Westminster Bank. The remainder will be admitted during the next fortnight. This gradual admission has been rendered necessary by the fact that the business of clearing is at present carried on in temporary and limited apartments at the Hall of Commerce while the old Clearing-house in Abchurch-lane is enlarged. By this change, and another for giving checks on the Bank of England instead of notes in certain cases, the circulation will be economised by at least £1,000,000.

Foreign and Colonial News.

CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS IN DENMARK.

Notwithstanding the obstacles laid in the way by the public authorities, the anniversary of the Danish Constitution of 1849 was celebrated at Copenhagen on the 5th by a public meeting on the plain before the Royal Hunting-lodge, the Hermitage. About 30,000 persons were present, and speeches commemorative of the day were delivered, &c. The Court did not attend the festival of the constitution. The deportment of the people was calm and dignified. No policeman and no military were present. On the same day a society for the "preservation of the fundamental law" was formed. The invitation to the formation of this society is signed by one advocate of the supreme law court, by one director of a Latin school, and by four bankers and merchants.

In the meantime the Danish Government has been pleased to order all the journals of the Opposition to be indicted,—the *Fædreland* for eight articles, the *Dagblad* for seven articles, and so on. This is rather a hard blow to the press, but still harder to the Cabinet itself. However, no *coup d'état* has yet taken place.

A reconciliation has taken place between the King of Denmark and his relation the Duke of Holstein-Glücksberg, who, it will be recollected, took an active part in the revolutionary movement of 1848, and was banished from Denmark, together with the Duke of Augustenburg and his brother the Prince of Noer. The two latter are not included in the amnesty. The Duke of Glücksburg is the elder brother of the Prince Christian, the acknowledged heir presumptive to the Danish crown (guaranteed by the European powers by the treaty of London of the 8th May, 1851).

INDIA AND CHINA.

Advices from Burmah are to the 20th ultimo. The general state of affairs throughout the country is upon the whole satisfactory, although dacoity still exists to a great extent. Goung-gye, one of the leaders, still heads a predatory band, and a detachment of our troops has proceeded against him, the primary object being to reach the strongholds where are his granaries.

The electric telegraph in India proceeds rapidly, and before the close of the year is expected to reach Peshawur. The line between Calcutta and Delhi was to be opened on the Queen's birthday. The line between Bombay and Indore is complete, and the first direct message had been received at the Presidency.

The British Indian Association had petitioned the Governor-General in Council that the deliberations of the Legislative Council may be made, under certain rules and regulations, open to the press and the public. The Hon. Company's steamer *Feroose* had left for the Persian Gulf, and the defences of Bombay were being put in order, as if for the reception of an enemy; by the latest intelligence the Russian squadron was near Singapore.

According to Hong Kong advices of April 22nd, accounts from Peking state that the place must fall in a fortnight. The Emperor had been in great danger, having escaped only just in time, attended by 2,000 cavalry. The affair at Shanghai is explained. The European residents having been insulted and pillaged by the Imperial besieging force, formed themselves into a band of 300 volunteers, made a sortie with four guns, and enabled the insurgents to capture the enemy's artillery and camp, with an immense booty. The English and French squadrons on the station were preparing to attack the Russian fleet. Sir John Bowring had arrived.

AMERICA.

There is a report that Russia has put forward a proposal for a new commercial treaty between herself and the United States, giving the States great advantages, and such arrangements with the neutral ports of Prussia as shall secure a legitimate trade. Mr. George Buchanan was to leave New York on the 27th, commissioned to carry despatches to Madrid, Paris, and St. Petersburg.

Mr. Webb, the New York shipbuilder, has changed his mind: he won't build the frigate for the Emperor of Russia.

The Fugitive Slave Law has caused a great riot at Boston. A slave was arrested; pending the determination of the case by the Court, the Abolitionists met in Faneuil Hall, and thence proceeded to attack the place where the slave was confined, battering at the door with a log of timber. The police and military came out and dispersed the rioters; but when the steamer left Boston it was feared the riot would be renewed. It was supposed that the man would escape, owing to a flaw in the indictment. On the 26th, at Syracuse, the Abolitionists learning that a fugitive would pass through that place in custody of a United States' marshal, the bells were tolled, and a crowd of some 2,000 persons assembled at the railroad depot to effect a rescue. On the approach of the train the cars were attacked by the rioters. A negro man, a passenger, was discovered, but no fugitive, and the mob retired, evidently disappointed.

A grand banquet in honour of Queen Victoria's birthday was given on the 24th May at Washington. Lord Elgin, all the Foreign Ministers, General Pierce, his Cabinet, and nearly the entire Congress of the United States (so runs the report) were present. The day was also well observed in other large cities.

The newest statement with regard to the Spanish difficulty is, that Mr. George Dallas and Mr. Lyman Cobb are about to proceed to Madrid as special envoys, with powers to settle all the points in dispute between the two countries. The President is expected to issue another proclamation against the Filibusteros, said to be engaged nightly about New Orleans in preparations

for a secret expedition. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* states that the President has prepared a bellicose message respecting the differences with Cuba.

The *New York Herald* says—during the last month it is calculated that nearly 50,000 emigrants have landed in New York. If the estimated value set upon each emigrant, 1,000 dols., be correct, we have a total of 50,000,000 dols. added to the capital of the country through this port alone.

Santa Anna made a triumphal entry into the city of Mexico on the 16th ult. After raising the siege of Acapulco, he was reported to have fought a battle with Alvarez, and defeated him.

DR. RAFFLES AND THE NEAPOLITAN POLICE.

The following account of Dr. Raffles' affair with the Neapolitan police is given by him in a letter to a member of his family:—

May 17, 1854.

We heard at Rome that we should have a very strict search at Fondi, on entering the Neapolitan territory: and so it happened, and with curious circumstances that I did not anticipate. All went on well enough till, on opening my writing-desk, the first thing that presented itself was the pen-wiper—blue and red cloth—which I think made for me. In an instant the officers clutched it as though it had been the very concentration of treason; and instantly they seized all my letters of introduction, which were in a bundle together, to the amount of twenty, and all the medical prescriptions, &c., and holding them together with the unfortunate pen-wiper, manifested a purpose to retain them in their custody. I asked them, "What they were going to do with them?" "Send them to Naples," they said, "to be examined by the police there." "But why not examine them here?" I said; and they replied, "There is no one here that can read English." And when I said, "Shall I have them again?" "In fifteen days," they answered. "But I cannot stay fifteen days in Naples," I added; "I am going to the East, and these letters are essential to my journey." "Well, then," they replied, "there is no other way but sealing them in a bag, and sending a soldier on the carriage with you in charge, all the way to Naples." And to this, as the least evil of the two, we were obliged to submit; and with my books, and Dr. Halley's, and my letters (they did not see his letters), sealed up in a bag, and guarded by a soldier, like two state prisoners, we were escorted to Naples (seventy miles). For a long time I could not imagine what had made them so suspicious, and especially what there could be in the "pen-wiper" to cause its being thus placed under arrest. At length it occurred to me that, being blue and red, and made up very much to resemble a cockade, they must have taken it for that very thing, and must have regarded me as another Mazzini, with cockades, and letters full of revolutionary and treasonable matter, coming to organise, or in some way to promote, a treasonable movement; and so, spite of the absurdity of the thing, it turned out to be; and when we sent, the day after our arrival, for the bag with its contents, they returned the letter and the pen-wiper with a sort of apology and admission that the officials at Fondi had somewhat gone beyond their limit, but the books were retained to be examined. They, however, were all restored, but Mr. L—'s prescriptions must I think have been retained, for when I wanted them I could not find them amongst my papers, and I am pretty sure that I brought them with me. I suppose they found some treason in his pills, and the essence of revolution in his powders. I wish they may give them to the King, and that he may take them, and that they may do him good! Is not all this absurd? We told it to Mr. Close, at Naples, and he said he would tell his Majesty. He would be greatly amused by it.

By the same post a letter was received from the reverend doctor, dated Smyrna, May 27. He had returned from Constantinople and was then on his way to Alexandria.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

No fewer than twenty defaulters, liabilities 3,000,000 francs, were declared on the Paris Bourse on Monday.

A French provincial journal has received a warning for expressing opinions contrary to those entertained by the prefect on a moot question relative to the merits of a particular kind of manure!

Letters from Fremantle in Western Australia state that gold has been discovered about fifteen miles from the town. Specimens have been found on the surface of the ground: a number of people have started for the spot to test the value of the discovery.

The Spanish Court may be very "hard up" for money, and rather deficient in morals, but the sense of dignity is as great as ever: a recent Gazette ordered the Ministers, whether they appear in uniform or plain clothes, to carry sticks with gold heads and tassels, as emblems of their authority.

It is stated positively that the Emperor and Empress of the French will visit the Pyrenees this summer. Preparations are, it is said, making for their reception at the Chateau de Biarritz, where they are expected in July, after the inauguration of the Boulogne camp by the Emperor.

The Californian papers state that gold has been discovered in various parts of the territory of Oregon. Claims have been taken up and companies formed to prosecute the search for the precious ore with vigour. Discoveries had also been made on the Yakima river, and large quantities taken out and carried to the settlement by the Indians.

The Madrid journals of the 3rd state that it has been settled that six steamers instead of four, as originally proposed, shall be sent to Cuba, making thirteen in all. These thirteen vessels are to carry out 4,000 men, and 2,000 more are to be sent out subsequently. A despatch received from Cadiz makes known that a first detachment of 500 had been sent off.

The American steamer, on its last passage from Liverpool to Boston, encountered immense fields of ice. On Saturday, the 20th, she sighted a mountain of ice, about five miles distant, and for the next twenty-four hours there was a deadly chill. It is said that the oldest voyager has never before seen the same quantity of

ice so far south; and no doubt now exists as to the loss of the *City of Glasgow*, and the manner in which that awful loss occurred.

On the Sunday following Easter week, a terrible earthquake occurred at San Salvador, by which 200 persons were killed and upwards of four millions of property destroyed. The first sensation was like the rumbling of heavy waves. In consequence of the volcanic nature of the country no serious attention was paid to the disturbance of the earth, and it continued as above. On the following Sunday, about noon, the earthquake occurred. Hundreds of the houses, which are built of mud-brick, were prostrated in a moment, and for a brief time the atmosphere was filled with dust. The cathedral, erected many years ago by the Castilians, was shaken to its foundation.

The *Independence* of Brussels says, that when Louis Philippe's widow, Queen Marie Amelie, was in Belgium the other day, the French government intimated to the cabinet of Brussels, that in case it should suit her Majesty's convenience to make a prolonged stay in Belgium no complaint would be made by France, and that even should her Majesty wish to cross the French territory on her way to England, in order to avoid a long sea passage, no objection would be made. Queen Marie Amelie did not accept the proffered courtesy, since she embarked from Ostend on Thursday last, and arrived at Dover the same day. She was accompanied by the Prince de Joinville.

The new English Protestant chapel in the Monbijou Palace at Berlin was opened on Sunday week. The King not only gave up a wing of the palace for the use of the English, but paid all the expenses of converting an apartment into a chapel, and of putting the place into proper repair; while Lord and Lady Bloomfield provided the greater part of the funds required for the purchase of an organ and other requisites. The inauguration commenced by the performance of the *Te Deum*, chaunted by the small choir, led by the chaplain's daughter, Miss Bellson, and assisted by the voices of Lady Bloomfield and Lady Augustus Loftus. The Rev. Robert Bellson preached from Luke vii., 5: "He loveth our nation, and hath built us a synagogue." He applied the words to the King, and showed that his Majesty, in according a place of worship in his own palace, was moved by higher and more noble considerations than the warrior of the text.

M. KOSSUTH AT NOTTINGHAM.

On Monday afternoon a public meeting was held in the market-place of Nottingham, for the purpose of hearing M. Kossuth proceed with the exposition of his sentiments with regard to the objects to be obtained by the existing war, and the method of conducting it—in continuation of the speeches delivered recently at Sheffield—and for passing popular resolutions thereon. For this purpose a substantial platform has been erected, which was covered with emblems expressive of sympathy with Poland and Hungary. One of these was a rude map of Poland quartered—"This was stolen by Russia," "This was stolen by Austria," and "This was stolen by Prussia." The attendance of refugees was large, though, it is said, that of the inhabitants of the town was inconsiderable.

M. KOSSUTH, who was received with a sympathising resolution carried with acclamation, cordially thanked the people of Nottingham for their hearty reception. He discussed at some length the right of asylum and duties arising out of it, contending that he did not thereby forswear the sacred duties of patriotism.

Now, as to this right of asylum, I once for all declare, I do not hold it from the favour of any person—I do not hold it as a special privilege, accorded to me particularly—I hold it from the constitution and the laws of England. (Hear, hear.) I hold it from the fact, that you desire to be a free and independent nation. In return, I obey your laws and pay my taxes (hear, hear), and upon my soul, they are not over easy for an exile. (Laughter and cheers.) They are not over easy for an exile who, having had all the millions of his country under his control, can glory in the fact of having wandered to exile with empty but clean hands. (Applause.) Even so, I never intend to do, knowingly, anything against your laws, but I am firmly resolved to have all my freedom within the limits of your laws, and will never consent to give up one bit of it. (Hear, hear.) I certainly never will acknowledge that the thanks I owe for the right of asylum consist in ceasing to be a good Hungarian, only because some powerful in your country are a little too good Austrians. (Hear.) Now, I will and shall do all I can against Austrian despotism for Hungarian liberty, and liberty in general. (Cheers.) Am I right in this or am I not? ("Yes.") Well, if I am right, allow me to be true to this determination on the present occasion.

He proceeded to show that the manner in which the war was conducted was not calculated to subserve its two main objects—the preservation of Turkish integrity and the reduction of the dangerous power of Russia. Even with their fleets they could only blockade the Russian ports:—

I will tell you, gentlemen, how you can best employ your fleet so as to gain your object. Sign petitions that your Government shall permit "Brave Charley," as you call him there in the Baltic, to land, and make such a Nelson speech to gallant and heroic Poland, as "Rise, boys, and fight!—here are some good arms, and some dry powder for you—and here am I to back you." (Loud cheers.) Upon my soul, "Brave Charley" will be glad to do it, and Poland will rise like a hurricane against your enemy, the Czar. The inheritors of the ancient glory of Poland will pray to God, and keep their powder dry. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, this is the best means to make useful your fleet, and the only means of attaining the objects of your war.

Another means of securing the objects of the war was to sign petitions, and call on Government to declare to Turkey, that England had no objection to Turkey taking the Hungarian nation for its ally, instead of accepting the treasonable friendship of ambitious Austria, red with the blood of murdered nations.

(Cheers.) That was true policy, for the interests of continental people were identical with the interests of the English people. England could not prosper in this war if her Government ruined the cause of nationality.

Our freedom is your victory—our oppression is your defeat. (Hear, hear.) You have a dangerous and laborious way to walk—we have the same way to go; let us go together and we shall both go safely. (Hear.) And yet I am sorry to say, gentlemen, that the policy of your Government up to the present moment rows just to the contrary. It courts the false favours of Austria, it hindered and prevented Turkey from allying itself to Hungary, and from affording to Hungary the opportunity to fight for its own liberation and for the security of Turkey. (Hear, hear.) Thus in reality you have been made to pay, not so much for the security of Turkey and the independence of Europe, as to secure Austrian oppression over Poland, Hungary, and Italy. (Hear, hear.) Do you like this? (Cries of "No!") No, you do not. You can the less so because England is the loser by it. Austria cannot help you; she must fall, in the long run, in this war. But we—Poland and Hungary—we would. (Cheers.) Austria will betray you; she will stab you unawares. But we will be a strong shield and a sharp sword in your hands. (Cheers.) Now, I ask, will you make English blood to flow—will you pay millions and millions, by shillings and pence, to see them wandering over to the pockets of bankrupt Austria—for the purpose of continuing to oppress Poland, Hungary, and Italy, and at the same time to deprive yourselves of the object you have in this war? ("No!") If you will not have this, sign petitions, and declare to your Government that you mean to fight for freedom and not for Austrian despotism. Declare to your Government that you want to have nations for your allies, and not a bloody, bankrupt usurper. (Cheers.) Declare to your Government that you want to take Poland and Hungary by the hand, and not the man whom Lord Aberdeen calls a "magnanimous Prince—the young hope of his country," but whom the people of England take to be a despot, a tyrant, a perjurer, and a murderer of whole nations. (Applause.) Let many such petitions be signed, gentlemen, and all will be well. Let my farewell be, a hearty "God bless the people of Nottingham."

Mr. MOTT proposed and Mr. RENALS seconded, and it was unanimously resolved:—

That whereas the war against Russia is undertaken for the sake of supporting the rights and independence of nations against the encroachments of despotism, this meeting declares that its object will not be attained unless the wrongs caused by the encroachments already made are reduced, and unless some just principles of international law are solemnly laid down for future guidance, and rigidly enforced. And whereas the partitions of Poland have subverted international law to its very foundations, and emboldened Russia to all its subsequent aggressions, as length danger threatens every nation of Europe. This meeting declares that the re-establishment of Poland as an independent nation is not only an act of justice due to her sufferings and wrongs, but indispensable for securing the object of the war, for restoring the balance of power in Europe, of putting a stop to the encroachments of Russia, and for re-establishing a true and lasting peace.

The Rev. G. A. SMYTH (Baptist) moved, and Mr. JAMES SWEET seconded,—

That whereas the house of Austria, with vile ingratitude, has participated in the spoil of Poland, once her deliverer; and even now reigning in Hungary not by law or right but by the aid of a Russian invasion, as unjustifiable as that against which we are now taking up arms; this meeting declares that an alliance with Austria for the present war would be unsound, dangerous, and subversive of its aim; that if the people of England desire to be guarded against the recurrence of wars, brought about by the encroachments of despotism upon the rights and independence of nations, and desire by their present sacrifices to attain a true and lasting peace, they are bound by honour and interest to seek an alliance with the oppressed nations, and not with the oppressors; and whereas the cause of Poland is peculiarly important at this crisis, from the fact that England and France, conjointly with Turkey, are already at war with Russia, the most powerful among the spoilers of Poland, this meeting resolves to present petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying that assistance be afforded to Poland in her efforts to regain her rights, and that the war be not terminated without a treaty of peace recognising the restoration of Poland to independence and integrity.

A petition to both Houses of Parliament, embodying the resolutions, was unanimously adopted on the motion of Mr. T. H. SMITH, seconded by Mr. T. MARRIOTT.

The proceedings were then adjourned to an evening meeting, to be held in the Mechanics'-hall, and the immense assemblage dispersed, having been occupied from one o'clock until half-past three.

Cheers, before separating, were given to Kossuth, Hungary, and Poland, and hearty groans for Austria and Russia.

The Glasgow Commonwealth announces that M. Kossuth has signified his willingness to accept of an invitation to Glasgow.

Mr. G. Foster, sharebroker, Liverpool, has been committed for trial, on a charge of stealing a £1,000 bank post bill from the Borough Bank of that town.

On Monday, Mrs. Rosina Clark, aged 44 years, Farnham-place, Gravel-lane, Southwark, was nearly burnt to a cinder through her clothes taking fire by sitting on a box of lucifer matches. She was conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where she now remains in a most precarious state.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear was held on Monday last at the Institution, in Dean-street, Soho-square, the Rev. T. Davis Lamb, rector of West Hackney, in the chair. Mr. Harvey, the surgeon, stated that, amongst other matters, during the past year there had been admitted on the books 2,659 patients, of whom 640 had been discharged cured, and 503 relieved, thus leaving a gross number of 1,516 scattered over the different parts of the kingdom, which gave a weekly attendance of 300. The recipients of these advantages were clerks in offices, needlewomen, domestic servants, artisans, distressed foreigners, soldiers, sailors, and police, afflicted with rheumatic affections, noises in the head, discharges, &c. The funds of the Institution had of late been augmented by a sermon preached by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph. A resolution was passed thanking the Governors for their patronage and support. Votes of thanks having been given to Mr. Harvey, the surgeon, and to the chairman, the meeting separated.

THE WAR.

ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES.

The whole of the English Light Division, 7,000 strong, is now at Varna. 10,000 English troops were still at Scutari. It is believed that they have been unable to proceed to actual operations from want of their proper complement of artillery and a certain amount of cavalry. About 2,000 horses belonging to the British army had arrived at Constantinople when the last accounts left, but the transports have been retarded by contrary winds.

On the 27th of May, at Gallipoli, Marshal St. Arnaud reviewed the army. The Seraskier and several other high Turkish dignitaries assisted at that military solemnity. After the review, the troops defiled before the General in Chief, and then returned to their cantonments. On the 28th, the advanced guard of Prince Napoleon's division marched for Constantinople. The Prince was to follow on the 31st with the remainder of the division.

Before leaving Gallipoli Marshal St. Arnaud addressed a general order to the troops, in which he expresses his utmost satisfaction with their zeal and discipline, and expresses a hope that they "will vie in ardour with the troops of the English army, whose military history, like ours, offer so many glorious pages, and with the Turkish army, rendered so respectable in our eyes by the invincible energy with which it defends, in an unequal struggle, its rights and its homes." He urges that property and persons should be scrupulously respected, and mentions that "great works have been executed in conjunction with the English army, to secure a basis of concentration."

General Forey, with the greater part of his division, arrived from the Piræus at Constantinople on the 31st ult.

RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS ON THE DANUBE.

An official telegraphic despatch received from Vienna, states that the shifting of the headquarters of Prince Paskiewitch to Jassy is confirmed by all the accounts from the Austrian frontiers. The concentration in Moldavia of the Russian corps that were marching towards the Danube, is equally authentic. These new measures seem to be an answer to the movements of Austria on the frontier of Transylvania. Prince Gortschakoff will keep the chief command of all the troops on the right bank of the Danube.

It is now universally acknowledged that the Russians have recently suffered a series of defeats in Lesser Wallachia, and some of them are attributed solely to the blunders of their commanding officers. The Turks have already gained the sympathies of the inhabitants. When the first Turkish detachment reached Krajova many of the inhabitants of the town took to flight. The Pasha in command sent some cavalry after the fugitives, and when brought back, he inquired why they had fled. The answer was, "For fear of the Turks." After the Pasha had expressed his surprise that old acquaintances should be looked on as enemies, he demanded why the country had been left uncultivated, and was told that the peasants had had no time to work, being always *Roboting*. On hearing this the Turks declared that there should be no more *Robot* (savage and villanage), and advised the peasants to till their fields without delay. As the peasants had no seed, the follower of Mahomet ordered that what was requisite should be given them.

With respect to the siege of Silistria, there appears to be no doubt that on the 27th ult. the Russians made another attempt to carry the place by storm, in which they were repulsed with great loss, and that on the 30th the Turks were able to assume the offensive against the besieging army. It is stated that information had been received by the Government from Admiral Dundas, that the garrison had succeeded in countermining the Russian engineers to such an extent, that 8,000 or 10,000 of the assailants had been blown up. Since the 31st of May the Russians have been employed in opening trenches between the outworks and the front of the fort of Silistria. The spot where their operations are carried on is about 160 yards distant from the outer wall. It was believed that a week would elapse before the Russians could manage to bring their battering train into position. During the night between the 30th and 31st inst., when the Turks made a sally, and committed a great slaughter among the Russians, they completely destroyed their own outworks, which had been much damaged, and carried the guns from the entrenchments into the fortress. The Russians are now standing before the fortress and its eight forts, of which that called Abdul Medhid is the key. On the 7th inst. the Russians were still besieging Silistria, but had achieved no important advantage. Admiral Dundas reports:—"The Russian forces are commanded by the Grand Duke Constantine, and the numbers were estimated at 80,000 men."

The Russian troops below Silistria, on the Bulgarian side, are being concentrated in the direction of Kalveja. This movement would almost seem to indicate, that they are preparing for a retrograde movement to the left bank of the Danube.

The latest accounts received from the Danube represent Marshal Prince Paskiewitch, General Liders, Chruleff, Nachimoff, Dannenberg, and other military notabilities of the Russian army, as suffering from fever, the effect of the exhalations from the marshy regions where they are encamped.

Omer Pasha was still in Shumla on the 1st of June. It should not be forgotten that if Silistria were taken the Russians would still have to spend some time before Rustchuk, which is very strong, and as yet has not been assailed.

THE BRITISH FLEET AND THE CIRCASSIANS.

A special correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, writing on board H.M.S. —, Ghelengik Bay, 14th ult., gives an account of an interview with the Circas-

sians. The Russians had given up and destroyed everything on the Circassian coast, except Anapa and Soujak-Kaleh. The garrison and guns of the other places have been thrown into these two, and our prisoners say that for the last three months they have been working unceasingly to make these two places as strong as possible, and that they are determined to defend them to the last drop of their blood. Soujak-Kaleh is situated almost at the top of a deep bay, opening to the south-west:—

As soon as we appeared near the mouth, an alarm post fired rockets and guns to warn the garrison that an enemy was near. We stood into the bay to reconnoitre; we saw the hills to the south covered with groups of Circassians, running to and fro, apparently very excited at our appearance—some near the shore waved their caps to us. At the top of the bay is a block-house, to protect a watering-place; round this were numbers of Circassians; and now and then the Russians fired a shell into them, from what we learnt were small brass mortars. The principal fort, Soujak-Kaleh, or Novo-Russki, is near the top of the bay on the north side, round a small bay formed by the projection of a point of land. On this point is situated the principal battery, flanking it on both sides. There are two more batteries besides, higher up, and some mortars. Many of the works seem quite new. We did not go very far into the bay, as we were afraid of not finding enough water, but continued our route for Ghelengik, where we arrived shortly before sunset. It had been the Admiral's intention to concert with the Circassians here for an attack upon Ghelengik; but as this was now unnecessary, the question of attacking Soujak presented itself; and Ismail Bey, a Circassian, deputed to accompany Captain Brock to Circassia, and myself, were ordered to go on shore, to make arrangements for communicating with some of their chiefs. The Admiral did not intend going into the bay, so Ismail Bey and myself went on board the *Sampson*, which took us into the bay, and sent us on shore in a boat. The sun was fast going down as we arrived at the wooden pier left by the Russians. A signal-gun had been fired to warn the Circassians of our approach, and here we found some thirty or fifty of them, mostly armed, waiting for our arrival. They belonged to the poorer class of herds, were half naked, being but partially covered by a tattered coat of brown dannel, with sheepskin cloaks on their shoulders. It would be impossible, I fancy, to fall in with a more savage-looking race—their dishevelled beards, fur caps, and sinewy limbs, seen through their tatters, all contributing to give them the wildest appearance. We were handed out of our boat in great silence, and then an elderly man stepped out, and, taking Ismail Bey by the hand, bade us follow. We were totally unarmed, and I must say that at first I scarcely liked being at the mercy of so many wild-looking beings; but very soon all apprehension vanished. We were led to what had been a 6-gun earthen battery; and here, on one of the merlins, some cloaks were spread out and we sat down, and the Circassians stood round us eager to hear what tidings we could give them. It would have been a picturesque group for an artist, that which surrounded us; and the Russian ruins all round added to the interest of the scene.

The same correspondent says that the prisoners that were sick, the women and children, and the non-military, were a great and unnecessary burden. The Admiral decided that he would give them back to the Governor of Soujak, and this would give an opportunity of once more reconnoitring the place. They were, consequently, all bundled into the *Sampson* (nearly two hundred), and a most miserable sight it was, to see these unfortunate wretches crawling up the accommodation-ladder on the deck—the very picture of suffering. The women, too, as they sat huddled together, certainly did not give a very flattering opinion of the sex—Russian, at least—in Circassia. One of these unfortunate creatures had been delivered, while she was a prisoner, on board a transport where there was scarcely sitting-room for the people crowded in her!

This was the first time I saw so closely the horrors caused by war, and surely the reality is worse than the most exaggerated description. We went into the bay with a flag of truce flying, but did not go in much further than we did the first time. All these creatures, with their personal baggage, were huddled into the boat taken the day before by the transport, and into one of the gun-boats, and then they were cast away from the steamer. There was a light breeze, which took them straight towards the town; and the Governor, doubtless unable to make out what was coming into him, had sent a boat out to meet them. When he learnt the nature of the present sent to him he was grateful! All the prisoners were very kindly treated, as you may suppose. The remaining 175 or so sound soldiers have been divided between our ship and the *Charlemagne*, their officers messing in the ward-room. The sailors say that they never got so much to eat before in their lives. One of their officers dined with us at the Admiral's table yesterday.

The following telegraphic message has been received at the Admiralty, from Vice-Admiral Dundas, dated Baljik, in the Black Sea, May 25, 1854:—"Redout Kalé and Poti have been taken by a detachment of the combined squadrons; arms and ammunition have been sent to the coast of Circassia. Officers have been landed to communicate with Sohamyl, and the Circassians are assembling in forces in all directions."

The taking of Redout Kalé is thus graphically described by an officer on board one of the ships. It appears that on the appearance of the fleet the fort was required to surrender. No answer was returned, but officers, Georgians, and Cossacks, disappeared from the walls as if by magic:—

On this being made known, the *Agamemnon* immediately opened fire, the Turks were got into the boats, and assembled near the *Sampson*, with a few gunboats to cover them, and waited until ordered to approach; but, as the first shot was fired, a thick mass of smoke began to rise from the town, and soon afterwards I counted ten such ascending straight into the clouds—in short, the Russians had fired the town, and right well had they commenced their work. The old Caucasus, who shone against the sky with all his snow peaks without a cloud, echoed loudly the cannonade of the *Agamemnon* and *Charlemagne*, and the gunboats and Turks advanced and disembarked,

having had but one gun fired at them from the fort. The Turks formed upon the beach, the Bazi-Bazouks penetrating the wood on their right, and examining the houses and forts in front, as skirmishers. The Turks proceeded by the banks of the fine broad river towards the burning town, and found that pursuit of the Russians was cut off by the destruction of bridges of boats. Two rivers, one from the south and one from the east, have their confluence here. A Turk swam across one with a line in his mouth to form a communication, but the measures of the enemy had been taken too well, and but a few shots were fired at the last of them. Meanwhile, the ships' boats were recalled, and the Turks left in quiet possession of this side of the river; the rest was a tremendous conflagration; houses and trees burnt together furiously during the whole of the night, and fierce flames and illuminated smoke rendered our decks almost light. As I was looking through a glass, down came the steeple of a church, most beautifully covered with flame. Fortunately, the wind did not permit of its spreading more to the west, or the Turks would have been burnt out. All the men in the ships were ready at their guns during the firing, and the artillery and marines were ready to land if necessary. Redout-Kaleh was the most important point of the Russians, connecting Teflis and the interior of Georgia with the Black Sea; and it was from that place communications were made between the other posts and the army in Asia. Flame and smoke were also seen in the direction of Poti, which most probably has shared a similar fate; so that now the Russians are completely shut out in Georgia from the Black Sea.

The important strong-hold of Anapa has not been taken.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN GIFFARD OF THE TIGER.

The gallant captain of the *Tiger* has died at Odessa of the wounds received in defence of his ship, which was only surrendered at the last. He lost one leg, and was badly wounded in the other. In fact, he received several wounds while bravely defending his charge—hopeless as the struggle was, against fatal odds, and at every possible disadvantage. The melancholy intelligence of his death was despatched to Vienna by electric telegraph on the 1st inst. by the Austrian Consul at Odessa. The young midshipman, who also fell by his side, was not a nephew, but a more distant relative. After the funeral the captive crew of the *Tiger* were to proceed to Risan; the officers are to be sent to Moscow, with the exception of the first lieutenant, who is ordered to St. Petersburg to attend the Emperor of Russia.

Captain Giffard was buried on the 2nd. The crew of the *Tiger*, by the intervention of the Austrian Consul, have received their pay, and in three days will be removed to the interior. They are treated with much kindness.

The *Patrie* says that the proposal made to General Osten-Sacken, for an exchange of the captured crew of the *Tiger*, having been transmitted to St. Petersburg, had been rejected, although the Governor of Odessa himself recommended that it should be accepted.

TURKISH MATTERS.

A slight, but it is believed unimportant political change, has taken place in the Turkish Ministry. Mehomet Pasha, Minister of Marine, is appointed Grand Vizier, in lieu of Mustapha Pasha, dismissed; and Halil Pasha, brother-in-law to the Sultan, is made Minister of Marine. This change is attributed to differences between Mustapha Pasha and Redschid Pasha. Various letters from Constantinople speak severely of the suspicious and prevaricating conduct of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. It is stated that the efforts of Redschid are now directed to leave Russia a door open by which she may issue without the humiliation of defeat or chastisement, and it is with that object that he has associated with him Halil and Riza. Halil has been always regarded as a Russian. Any man that stands in the way of Redschid, that presents the slightest obstacle to him, is sure of being set aside without scruple or hesitation. The popularity of Mehomet Ali Pasha was a sufficient reason for his disgrace. This, however, is a crime of which the Minister of Foreign Affairs will never be accused. It is generally admitted that there are few men so unpopular as Redschid Pasha. At the slightest sign of discontent his first care is to hide himself from the public eye, and under one pretext or another to keep away until the storm has blown off. The disinterestedness of Redschid, according to these accounts, is as little founded as his love for reform and progress.

It is thought that no ambassador would be sent to replace General Baraguay d'Hilliers. The *Siecle* mentions the report of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's recall, but attributes it entirely to the state of his health, and states that the new English ambassador will be Col. Rose, who was the first to fathom the real object of Prince Menschikoff's mission.

At a dinner given to the Duke of Cambridge at Constantinople, on the 30th of May, the Austrian Ambassador spoke in strong approval of the policy of the Western Powers.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY AT SCUTARI.

The British divisions, encamped at Scutari, kept the Queen's birth-day in good style. A review for the day was ordered; and the weather, which had been wet and wild, cleared up—as it does at home. In the morning, the Guards were pleasantly surprised by an order to parade "without stocks," and marched on to the ground with additional spirits. By eleven o'clock, 15,000 men were on the ground: on the right, the Guards, next the 93rd, the Duke of Cambridge's division wanting two regiments; then Sir de Lacy Evans's brigade, consisting of the 30th, the 41st, 47th, 49th, 55th, and 95th regiments; and on the left the Light Division, under Sir George Brown, consisting of the 7th Fusiliers, the 23rd Fusiliers, the 19th, the 33rd, the 77th, and the 88th regiments, with the Rifles attached. At twelve o'clock, Lord Raglan and a brilliant staff, composed of the Brigadiers, rode on to the ground; the band struck up "God save the Queen;" and the General took post in the centre. The guns of

the *Niger* were heard saluting the day; again the National Anthem pealed along the line, and in one moment the colours of each regiment were drooping to the ground; in another moment, beginning on the left and sweeping along to the right, 15,000 men shouted "God save the Queen!" and followed it with three cheers that made the heart of the listener throb. Englishmen present do not scruple to confess that the emotion of the moment opened up the fountain of tears. How soon would many of those brave men be lying low? The next ceremony was the marching past, and then each regiment went away to barracks. The rest of the day was spent in playing cricket, running races, and jumping in sacks, greatly to the amusement and amazement of the Turkish ladies present. In the evening, the Guards built a column, crowned with laurel, and blazing with fireworks.

GREECE.

The King of Greece has granted an amnesty to all the officers who have broken their leave and taken part in the insurrection, and to all officers who have left the service in compliance with a request preferred by them in consequence of recent events, provided they surrender within a month. The latter class of officers will be restored to their rank.

A private letter from Athens of the 1st instant states that the new Ministry is actively engaged in dismissing the public functionaries, civil and military, who had in any way aided the insurrection in the Turkish provinces. The King had assented to all their measures, and had even consented to dismiss his three aides-de-camp, Generals Spirio-Millios, Mamouris, and Colocotroni, notorious for their devotion to the Emperor Nicholas. The Queen had completely changed her opinions since the arrival of the French troops at the Piræus. The British and French flags were saluted the next day with twenty-one guns. Numerous pirate ships had appeared in the Turkish and Grecian Archipelago. They are actively watched by British, French, Austrian, and American ships of war, and cannot long escape.

The Russian Embassy is to leave Athens.

A great victory is reported at Athens as having been gained by the insurgents in Thessaly. The Turks "lost a large number of men, most of whom were drowned. Among the killed were Nizam Pasha, Selim Pasha, the Albanian chief Nitzo Melissour, and an Egyptian general. The Turks lost their military chest, containing 80,000 piastres." The report if based on truth is no doubt exaggerated.

THE GREEK CORRESPONDENCE.

The "Correspondence respecting the Relations between Greece and Turkey" has been issued. We borrow the following summary of this Blue Book from the *Spectator*. The documents exhibit very clearly the determination of King Otho to do his utmost to promote the objects of Russia. The correspondence extends from April 1853 to May of this year. It opens with a statement by Mr. Wyse to Lord Clarendon of a demand he had made upon M. Païcos, for an explanation of a movement of troops towards the Turkish frontier in the direction of Lamia; and closes with an intimation from the Governments of England and France, that Greece could not enjoy the advantages of a neutral and of a belligerent power at the same time, and that, as remonstrances had altogether failed, a force of 6,000 men would be despatched to the Piræus to render her powerless for further mischief.

The leading points of the correspondence have already been brought out in the intelligence communicated through the ordinary channels. The least known portions consist of the conversations and despatches which passed between the representatives of France and England and M. Païcos, King Otho's Foreign Minister, relative to transactions which first indicated and afterwards fully proved complicity in the insurrectionary movement on the part of the Greek Government. In these diplomatic proceedings the Russian Minister took no part; contenting himself with saying, that his instructions from the Emperor "had always been to recommend to Greece a calm and hopeful attitude," expressing his regret at the disturbances which had broken out, but adding, that "his position being very different from ours he could do no more." The overt proceedings kept pace with the movements of Russia herself. Prince Menschikoff's arrival at Constantinople was chosen as the time for moving troops towards the Turkish frontier, and for permitting the open desertion of Greek officers known to stand high in the confidence of the King, who proceeded in the same direction. They were subsequently joined by parties of Greek soldiers, who found no difficulty in following their officers. Priests were permitted to perambulate the country under the cover of night, blessing standards; pious gifts of "vestments" to the Greek churches were made in Nicholas's name; recruiting went on in the open day; subscriptions were raised for the ill-concealed object; loans were misapplied; palace and theatre and court newspaper were alike ready to fan the insurrectionary flame. Three Russian war-ships lay handy at Trieste, and became the property of the Greek Government under the cover of a sale, the money to be paid by "little and little from Greece's small revenues." Prince Menschikoff's departure and the Russian demonstration upon the banks of the Pruth led to still more open displays of active participation: by the time the Danube was reached, all disguise was practically thrown off; and but for the interference of Captain Peel, and the small naval force under his command, acting at the outset upon his own responsibility and that of Sir Henry Ward—Russian purposes would have been effectually promoted in Albania and Thessaly. The remonstrances of Mr. Wyse and M. Rouen, the French Minister, vigorous as they were throughout, and latterly not wanting in threat, exercised no perceptible effect upon Otho or his Ministers. Lie upon lie, pretence upon pretence, was detected and

exposed; and yet M. Païcos's powers of face and tongue never failed him. A personal appeal to the King was resolved upon, and an interview granted, but "without prejudice," as regarded constitutional practice. This occurred in February. The interview lasted two hours; and Mr. Wyse states to Lord Clarendon that the observations which had the most effect upon the King were those which "pointed out the possible consequences of retreat, forced or otherwise, of the insurgents to the Greek territories." Throughout the affair, his Majesty exhibited considerable tenderness on the subject of his throne; but the fright was never of long standing. The Queen's nerve restored his. Were it not for the gravity of consequences, some of the incidents might be quoted as amounting to burlesque. Thus, M. Rouen called at the palace, with a letter of a "serious character" he had received from Paris: the interview lasted from "half-past nine till half-past one" at night; he left "the King disturbed, but the Queen as ardent as ever." "Whenever the King appeared to waver, her Majesty interfered with powers of persuasion which could not be resisted." At length Captain Peel's squadron took the place of diplomacy; and his seizures and "demonstrations" have done what reasoning could not accomplish. The insurrectionary tide was turned; and the expeditionary force keeps the conspiracy in control at its head-quarters. The letters found upon the persons and amongst the baggage of the insurgent chiefs complete, if anything further was needed, the full measure of Greek treachery. The translation of the "secret correspondence" into Greek and Italian, and its publication in the newspapers, have not been without advantage.

THE GERMAN POWERS.

The great topic of speculation is another conference of crowned heads. The Emperor and Empress of Austria had proceeded to Prague for the purpose of paying their respects to the ex-Emperor Ferdinand and the secluded court of Hradschin. While they were in the capital of Bohemia the King of Prussia suddenly proposed an interview, and started within a few hours by railroad with some of his ministers for Tetschen, on the frontier of the Saxon and Austrian dominions, where the two Sovereigns have just met. When this interview took place it appears to have been already known at Berlin, from some previous communication with St. Petersburg, that the last Austrian demand for the evacuation of the Principalities would be rejected as soon as it would be made, and it is surmised that the object of the King of Prussia, in having recourse to this personal appeal to the Emperor of Austria, was to deprecate the results which have been not obscurely hinted at in the Austrian communication to the Court of Russia. According to accounts from Berlin, "The results of the Tetschen conference are favourable. Prussia is resolved to consider the note sent by Austria to Russia on the 2nd of June, as the *summation* mentioned in the late treaty, and will send Colonel Mantuffel to St. Petersburg to back it."

The result of the deliberations of the minor Powers of Germany at Bamberg is stated to have been as follows:—That they are willing to join the Austro-Prussian treaty on the following conditions: That their accession shall take place through and by the Bund, as an entire and corporate body; secondly, that the *summation* to Russia shall be deferred (for how long not said, as far as I have heard); and, thirdly, that security shall be given to Russia, that simultaneously with her evacuation of the Principalities, or *pari passu* with it, the Western Powers shall also evacuate the Black Sea. Denmark and Holland have, by their representatives at the Bund (Holstein and Limburg), declined to join the Austro-Prussian treaty, on the ground of the necessity they are under of observing a strict neutrality for the whole of their territories. Austria and Prussia will, it is said, send an answer to the minor States, extinguishing the hopes of the Bamberg Conference.

The King of Prussia has issued a decree forbidding the exportation of gunpowder, caps, and war ammunition of every description.

The Russian troops now posted *en echelon* on the north-eastern frontiers of Austria are estimated at 100,000 men or 110,000 men. The Dragoon corps is ordered to advance by forced marches to Moldavia. The Transylvanian frontier is described as swarming with Cossacks.

Orders have been issued by the Austrian Central Military Chancellery that the troops which have to occupy the frontiers of Galicia must be in their positions by the 19th of this month. Provision is made in Galicia for 120,000 men and 40,000 horses.

In our last number we mentioned that Austria had addressed something like an ultimatum to Russia, but the nature of it was matter of conjecture. The Vienna correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* gives the following report of its provisions:—"Austria therein formally communicates to Russia the recently concluded Austro-Prussian treaty of alliance; and states that this treaty was the natural consequence of the principles to which Austria and Prussia have given their adhesion at the Vienna Conference, and pledged themselves to the Western Powers from the beginning of the Eastern complication—namely, that the military occupation of the Danubian Principalities by Russia was an act committed in defiance of all international rights, and that the evacuation of these provinces of the Ottoman territory must be regarded as a *conditio sine quâ non* with the four Powers represented at the Congress, whose firm resolve it was to maintain the independence of the Sultan and the integrity of the Ottoman dominions. Furthermore, reference is made to the unceasing exertions of the German Powers to bring about a peaceable solution of this unhappy Eastern complication; and profound regrets are expressed at the present disastrous disturbance of the peace of Europe, which has haplessly resulted from the natural development of events that were easily to be foreseen

as the inevitable consequences of a policy deprecated by all the other great Powers, and counselled and remonstrated against in the most friendly and devoted spirit by them all, but more especially by Austria and Prussia. The document then adverts to the stern necessity of the case, which renders it incumbent upon Austria, in the rightful defence of her own interests and those of Germany at large, to insist now upon the evacuation of the Turkish Danubian territories. Finally, a hope is earnestly and impressively expressed that the Emperor of Russia will, even now, and ere it be too late, acquiesce in this just demand, and thus relieve Austria, and all his allies in Germany, from the painful consequences which the alternative—that is, a refusal—would undoubtedly entail upon them for the future."

Count Imre Szechenyi departed from Vienna with despatches for St. Petersburg on the 29th May. Those despatches are said to contain a summons to evacuate the Principalities. Count Szechenyi was to take Berlin on his way northward, and carry with him, if possible, either the signature of Prussia to the document he bore, or a special remonstrance.

THE BALTIC.

Reports from the Baltic are perplexing. It is reported from Dantzic, that the fleet had proceeded to Helsingfors, having "bombarded Hango without success." [Later advices prove the report to be unfounded.] Then comes a brief telegraphic message to this effect:—"Brahestadt Tornea, on the north of the Gulf of Bothnia, has been cannonaded with success." Advices were received on Monday at the Admiralty that Admiral Sir Charles Napier, with nine screw ships of the line, was off Helsingfors on the 4th of June reconnoitering, the rest of the fleet being in the Offing. Ten Russian ships of the line were counted in the harbour protected by the batteries.

The French fleet, eighteen sail strong, anchored off Warnemunde on the morning of the 4th, in consequence of contrary wind; but on a favourable change occurring that afternoon, proceeded further. The probable cause of these delays is the necessity of enabling the men to get their "sea legs," and to exercise them at the guns before they come into the presence of the enemy.

Captain Hall, of the *Hecla*, is quite a lion at Stockholm. On the 31st of May he visited the dockyards and arsenals of that place, and was cheered and huzzed wherever he went.

Copenhagen letters state that the loss of the Russians at Eckness is estimated at 500 killed and wounded. A number of Finnish sailors have deserted from the Russian gun-boats. They have been taken on board the Admiral's ship, and petitioned Sir Charles to be allowed to fight against the Muscovites for the liberty of their country.

THE MONTENEGRINS IN THE FIELD.

A letter from Serajevo, of May 24, says:—"The Montenegrins have invaded the district of Gatzko. Their plan of campaign is the work of Col. Kovalevski and of those Russian officers who are among them. It consists in making irruptions in force into those districts which are bare of troops, in ravaging them and carrying off the weekly convoys of munition or provisions. Some Montenegrins have thus captured, near Nevessin, and only fifteen miles from Mostar, some trains of munition, which they pillaged, massacring the escorts. This raid proves that they are pushing their incursions into the very heart of the Herzegovina. The Christian population of Bosnia shows a spirit of order and moderation which has not wavered from the beginning of the crisis."

A letter from Scutari says:—"On the 21st of this month 400 Montenegrins advanced to Podgoridza, as far as a spot called the Vizier's Bridge. They attacked a corps of Albanians, who repulsed them after a combat of some hours. The next day, the 22nd, another set of Montenegrins, 800 strong, crossed the river Moratcha, and attacked a fortified farmhouse, their object being to carry off the live stock. This time also they were repulsed, and they left on the place five of their men. The Albanians lost only one man."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A nephew of Omer Pasha, a lad about 12 or 14 years of age, has just arrived in Paris for his education. The embarkation of troops and military stores for the army of the East has recommenced at Marseilles with renewed activity.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that it was rumoured the Russian Government intend making a loan in Holland.

A number of London policemen, volunteers, are to go to Constantinople to assist the Commissariat department. They are to receive a bounty of £12, and a stipend of 4s. a day.

Through the intervention of Baron Bruck, forty-one Russian merchants residing at Smyrna have been permitted to wind up their affairs, on the condition that they do not undertake any new operations.

The number of surgeons sent out with the French forces to the East has caused a dearth of medical officers for the military hospitals in France, and it has been necessary to employ private practitioners.

Great activity prevails in the Government dockyard at Toulon, in order that a reserve squadron, including three screw line-of-battle ships, may be ready within four months at the latest.

The *Gazette* of Friday, contains an Order in Council prohibiting the exportation of arms, munitions of war, and machinery, from the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* announces that a fifth division of infantry for the army of the East has just been organised. It is commanded by General Charles Levaillant. The first brigade is already at Toulon, and on the point of embarking.

Government has just decided on purchasing the old gaol at Lewes, now disused, for the safe custody of Russian prisoners of war. It is reported that the en-

rolled pensioners will be permanently used as a guard of the building.

Orders have been issued to commence the building at Chatham of a new ninety-one screw ship, to be called the *Hero*. The building of a screw frigate, to be named the *Chesapeake*, to be pierced for fifty guns, has also been commenced at the same Dockyard.

The expedition sent out to the White Sea consists of the *Eurydice*, twenty-six, Captain Ommaney; the *Miranda*, screw, fourteen, Captain Lyons; and the *Brisk*, screw, fourteen. They had all passed Lerwick, in the Shetland Isles, on the 27th May. The *Mariner*, twelve, sailing-sloop, Commander Johnstone, was to leave Plymouth, for the White Sea, on Thursday.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the officers of the Imperial Guard gave a grand dinner to Mademoiselle Rachel on the occasion of her approaching departure. One of the officers proposed as a toast, "To our meeting in Paris! where we shall drink champagne to the health of the great artiste." To which Mademoiselle Rachel replied, "Champagne is very dear, gentlemen—for prisoners."

The Governments of England and France having informed the Emperor of Morocco that a state of war exists between them and Russia, the Emperor has, through his Minister, Sid Mahomed-el-Katib, expressed the satisfaction with which he received that intelligence, and has declared that no Russian vessel, or vessel bearing a flag friendly to Russia, shall be received into the ports of his empire during the war.

A Shields sailor, writing home from Callao, under date April 18, says that an English frigate had just taken a Russian seventy-four into a port there. [It may be asked where this Russian seventy-four came from?] He also says that a double-banked Russian frigate accompanied his ship up to Callao, that there were two English and two French men of war in the harbour; and that one ship of each nation left the port to wait upon the Russian frigate, should she deem it advisable to leave the port.

The *Patris* states, that in the recent attack on Silistria "the Russians put in requisition all the resources of fanaticism. The Greek cross was carried at the head of the battalions, and the Russian priests, who were with the rear-guard, said prayers during the whole day. A report was set on foot that the Czar's son was at hand with an army to assist the besiegers. It is certain that Silistria received supplies of provisions and ammunition by way of the Danube, and that the Russians stationed on the opposite bank and in the island were unable to prevent the re-victualling."

When the Emperor Nicholas and the Grand Duke Constantine recently visited Cronstadt, and the forts Constantine, Alexander, Peter, and Cronstadt, went through a form of firing in defence of the place, the Emperor and his son are said to have been greatly dissatisfied; and the General and Colonel in charge of artillery, and the Colonel of the engineers, were hurried off next day to the Caucasus, to serve at the bottom of their several ranks. The Emperor also looked into the plan of an American for obstructing the passage into the port; consisting of a wooden framework filled with stones and armed with sharp stakes. But the difficulties of getting the machine into the water are said to be too great to render it available.

Postscript.

THE WAR.

BLOCKADE OF THE DANUBE.

Last night's *Gazette* contains the important information that the Danube was blockaded by the French and English squadron on the 1st of June.

OPERATIONS IN CIRCASSIA.

The *Gazette* of last night also contains despatches from Admiral Dundas and Sir Edmund Lyons, detailing the recent operations on the coast of Georgia. The result of the operations of Sir Edmund appears to be, that from the entrance of the Sea of Azof to the Turkish Asiatic Boundary, the flag of Russia only flies over the fortresses of Anapa and Soujak, and the only two vessels that were on that coast have been captured. Sir E. Lyons, in describing the operations against Redout Kalé (detailed elsewhere), speaks of the joy and cordial co-operation of the Circassians:—

On landing at the principal places, the natives assisted us out of our boats, and after giving expression to their delight for a few minutes, formed a circle round us, preserving the most perfect order, while their chiefs came forward and addressed the Viscount de Chabannes and me, speaking fluently and sensibly and with an air of self-esteem, which, combined with their handsome and lofty mien, and their manner of carrying their weapons, was exceedingly striking. They invariably said that while they turned towards England and France with gratitude and admiration, as the instrument in the hands of Providence for delivering them from their invaders, they confessed that they considered it the just reward of their patriotism and constancy.

They are certainly a fine intelligent race, and I can readily believe them to be second to none in desultory mountain warfare.

Private letters from the Crimea announce that an officer attached to the staff of the general commanding at Tiflis has arrived at Sebastopol, craving reinforcement for the Russian army of Transcaucasia, which was considered to be seriously menaced by the Circassians and other independent tribes.

THE FLEET AT HELSINGFORS.

The following are extracts from letters, dated June 6, written from the fleet at Burosund, about twenty miles from Helsingfors:—

The Porcupine started at an early hour yesterday morning with the Master of the Fleet, Mr. Biddlecombe, on board, to survey the waters close up to Helsingfors.

I understand she was fired upon once to caution her off, but the survey went on notwithstanding. There were nine line-of-battle-ships within view, three flying flag-officers' flags, and two line-of-battle-ships moored across the entrance of the harbour. The fortifications are reported as looking rather tough.

No further bombardment of the forts commanding Hango Udd has taken place. Their speedy destruction would have been easily effected, but attended with no advantage. The fortresses of Sweaborg mount 800 guns of large calibre, one-half of which, it is stated, could be brought to bear on any ships attempting to pass through the narrow channel to the harbour of Helsingfors. In the garrison are several thousand artillerymen. It is not, therefore, probable that any attack on Sweaborg will be made.

The shot that the different forts have fired at our ships weigh upwards of 26lbs., equalling our 24-pounders. They look ridiculously small to our enormous shot, and I fancy that wounds or damage done by them would be by the splinters they cause. One shot passed through a crowd of twenty men, and did not hurt one till it struck a gun-carriage, and made splinters, which killed one man, and knocked another over. The wounds made by the Minié rifle ball are very severe.

The idea of attacking the batteries of Helsingfors, Cronstadt, or Revel, appears to be quite banished. The war will therefore be a strict blockade. I can't see any finish to it.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

General Osten-Sacken, with his staff, two battalions, and two guns, attended Captain Giffard's funeral.

On the 2nd of June twenty-two transports reached Varna with allied troops on board.

The French squadron of eight sail-of-the-line have united with the division of the English fleet cruising off Gottska Sandö.

The *Ost. Correspondent* states, that the meeting of the Austrian and Prussian Monarchs furnishes another proof that the interests of Germany and Europe will be cared for in the war now waged by Russia against Turkey.

According to letters from Krajova of the 1st, the Russians lost in the affair at Karakal, on the 30th ult., 1,000 killed, 100 wounded, 600 horses taken, and as many killed. They also lost 1,000 muskets, six pieces of cannon, and 115 prisoners.

Mussa Pasha, commander of Silistria, is said (Russian account) to have been killed by a cannon ball. The *Press* states that during the night of the 8th the Turks made a sally, destroyed the approaches of the besiegers, and filled up the mines before Silistria. The confidence of the Russians was visibly decreasing. The Russians are said to have suffered serious loss on the 3rd by the springing of a Turkish countermine.

It is officially announced that the Russian Government have permitted all French and English merchant ships to leave Odessa. The flag of the *Tiger* is regarded as a great trophy by the Russians. The admiral of the navy, the Grand Prince Constantine, has issued the following order of the day:—

"His Majesty the Emperor has been graciously pleased to intrust the flag of the English steam ship *Tiger* to the corps of marine cadets. I, therefore, order that this flag be kept by them along with the other hostile flags."

"CONSTANTINE."

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

THE BALLOT.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. H. BRACKLEY moved for leave to bring in a bill to cause the votes of the electors of Great Britain and Ireland to be taken by way of ballot at Parliamentary elections. He reiterated the arguments he had employed on former occasions, contending that the elective franchise was a limited right, and not a trust for non-electors (which would involve responsibility, and it was impossible to define an electoral breach of trust); and that, even if it were a trust, its obligations could not be fulfilled under a system of open voting. In support of his views, he appealed to evidence, read by him, of the working of the ballot in the United States, which insured, he said, peace, order, and freedom of election. Its effects were equally beneficial, he contended, in Switzerland, Belgium, and France. He met the objection that his motion was ill-timed since the withdrawal of the Reform Bill by observing, that it had no necessary connexion with that measure (which contained not the slightest protection to electors), and that bills for preventing bribery and intimidation were then before the House, which he believed would prove as ineffectual as proceeding measures for the same objects.

The motion was seconded by Lord D. STUART, and supported by Mr. WARNER.

Lord PALMERSTON resisted the proposal for introducing the ballot on the ground that it would be ineffectual in securing secrecy to the voter; that, even if rendered perfect in that respect, it would be altogether discarded by the great bulk of the electorate, who prefer the open and manly proceeding of public voting; and that it would be available only for the few degraded voters whose whole life was a tissue of concealment and duplicity. Upon abstract grounds also he denounced the system of secrecy.

Sir J. WALMSLEY, Mr. FORSTER, and Sir J. FITZGERALD spoke in favour of the motion.

Mr. BRIGHT, after urging various arguments in support of the motion, said that the question was what the advocates of the ballot should do to secure it? There was a duty devolving upon electors and elected in this matter. He hoped that constituencies would make up their minds that this should be a testing question, and not allow men to come into Parliament in their name who refused them the protection of a secret vote. Then, what should those of the elected do by whose suffrage the present Ministers sat upon the Treasury bench? He repudiated the leadership of men professing to be liberal who denied the smallest concession on such questions as this. What the supporters of the Government should do was to say to them, "We have no objection to support you; but,

if you mean to be the leaders of this party, you must take up this question of the ballot, which we regard as a vital question, or you shall not be our leaders, and we will not be your followers." If the advocates of the ballot resolved to have the ballot, and would not support a Cabinet that denied it, then, and then only, there would be a prospect of its being carried.

Mr. WHITESIDE denounced the ballot, contending that the charges of violent interferences at elections, brought against the landlord class, were much exaggerated, and that public opinion was a sufficient check upon their conduct.

Sir W. MOWATSON denied that the arguments produced by Lord Palmerston, and which he characterised as consisting merely of the stock-in-trade of the anti-ballot partisans, had effected any change in the opinions he had heretofore held on the subject. He proceeded to examine the character of the electoral evils which they were called upon to cure, and of the remedial measures proposed on different sides for their repression. Everything approaching to a penal enactment had utterly failed, and must continue to fail. In the ballot alone he recognised a tangible remedy. It might not be a complete one, indeed; and the right hon. baronet analysed the sources and methods of bribery and intimidation, marking the points on which even the ballot might fail at first, but contending that while it would considerably diminish the evil at once, it would gradually foster an expression of public opinion under which the whole system of electoral influences might become purified and assuaged.

After some further discussion in which Mr. BUTT, Mr. PHINN, Mr. KENDALL, and Mr. MAGUIRE took part, the House divided, when the result was—

For the motion 167

Against it 194

Majority against the introduction of the bill — 37

IRISH CHURCH TEMPORALITIES.

Mr. Serjeant SHEE moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the laws relating to the temporalities of the church in Ireland, and to increase the means of religious instruction and church accommodation for her Majesty's Irish subjects. Citing certain strong denunciations of the Irish church establishment by various eminent modern statesmen as a justification of his motion, he argued that civil utility was the basis of all church establishments. The result of a body of statistics showed a contrast between the ample provision made for the religious instruction of a small minority, the members of the Established Church, and the spiritual destitution of the great body of the people, being Roman Catholics. He dwelt at much length upon various details connected with this disproportion, and suggested a scheme for augmenting the funds at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, proposing that there should be two other Ecclesiastical Commissioners, a Roman Catholic and a Presbyterian, to which separate funds should be paid out of the aggregate fund for rebuilding and repairing churches and chapels; that other funds should be applied to the purchase of glebes for Roman Catholic and Presbyterian ministers; and that the clergy of those churches should be corporations, like those of the Established Church. During the hon. member's speech, an unsuccessful attempt was made to count out the House.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. POLLARD-UNWAMANT, Mr. BAOTIKHATON moved that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. NAPIER pledged himself to show, when the debate was resumed, that the statement made by Mr. SHEE was capable of a complete refutation, and that the motion was contrary not only to every principle of the constitution, but to the oath taken by Mr. SHEE.

Sir J. YOUNG would likewise be prepared to state the reasons why he should resist the introduction of the bill.

After some further conversation, the debate was adjourned until Monday, and the House adjourned at 25 minutes past 12 o'clock.

In the House of Lords, last night, the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill and the High Treason (Ireland) Bill were read a second time, and the Exchequer Bonds (£6,000,000) Bill, the Railway and Canal Traffic Regulation Bill, and the Income Tax (No. 2) Bill were read a third time.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. HORSEFALL, Sir J. GRAHAM said, that orders had been given to our admirals, both in the Black Sea and the Baltic, to institute a strict blockade of the Russian ports, and he had every reason to believe that such blockade had been instituted; and that, when the squadron in that quarter was reinforced, orders would be sent to blockade the ports in the White Sea also.

In reply to questions put by Mr. M. GIBSON, Lord PALMERSTON said, it was his intention to ask the House to pass the Police Bill this session, and that he had prepared a bill on county rates, which he proposed to ask leave to introduce.

Sir J. TADLORE asked whether the noble lord intended to proceed with the Youthful Offenders Bill?

Lord PALMERSTON said, some doubts had been started in regard to the necessity for such a bill, and whether the desired objects might not be accomplished without a new law. He was not at present prepared to say what course he would take.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, Wednesday, 14 June, 1854.

Our trade to-day without alteration from Monday; the weather rather more favourable for the growing crops than of late.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat, English, 430 qrs.; Foreign, 8,140 qrs. Barley, English, 10 qrs.; Foreign, 1,880 qrs. Oats, English, 40 qrs.; Irish, 6,530 qrs.; Foreign, 8,400 qrs. Flour, English, 1,140 sacks; Foreign, 8,940 sacks, 6,770 barrels.

THE NEWSPAPER STAMP RETURNS.

The return of penny stamps for newspapers in the United Kingdom for the years 1851-2-3, has been followed by a return showing the number of stamps issued to the various journals published in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin for the first quarter of the present year. We have before shown that, according to these returns, the circulation of the *Nonconformist* has progressively increased since its establishment in 1841—that while in 1842 the number of stamps supplied to us was 110,850, in 1853, it had risen to 167,000—and that our circulation in the last-named year showed an increase of 17,825 over that of 1852. The new return more than confirms these favourable conclusions, and enables us to draw up the following list of metropolitan newspapers having a smaller circulation than our own:—

Names.	Stamps. 1851.	Stamps. 1852.	Stamps. 1853.	1st Qr. 1853.	1st Qr. 1854.
NONCONFORMIST	149,700	149,175	167,000	39,500	41,000
Spectator	150,000	149,000	146,500	38,500	40,000
British Banner	196,900	193,375	202,205	39,750	36,500
Wesleyan Times	363,315	247,210	184,000	50,000	31,000
Watchman	214,000	190,000	170,209	40,000	30,000
Leader	115,000	98,000	120,700	25,500	29,000
John Bull	110,000	110,000	93,000	20,000	25,000
Britannia	133,000	124,250	105,508	27,750	24,500
Atlas	80,250	73,852	76,500	19,500	23,750
Patriot	137,000	137,700	131,986	33,000	30,000
Weekly News	93,000	107,500	66,000	15,000	15,000
Christian Times	86,500	69,500	69,575	18,500	14,000
Inquirer	50,000	44,600	40,000	12,000	14,000

* Twice a week.

It appears from this statement, that our circulation during the past quarter surpassed that of twelve other London journals, and places us at the head of the Dissenting press. While our issue was 4,500 more than the highest of our Nonconformist contemporaries, it was nearly three times that of the lowest. We hope we may be allowed to regard this distinction as an incentive to continue in the courses we have heretofore pursued, and an indication that steadfast adherence to radical principles and independence of sects and parties, is a sure passport to public confidence.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The NONCONFORMIST affords an excellent medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Situations, and Tradesmen's announcements, &c.

SCALE OF CHARGES.

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For 3 Lines ..	1 6	For 6 Lines ..	3 0
4 Lines ..	2 0	7 Lines ..	3 6
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For every succeeding Line, 3d.

Eight Words are contained in a Line, and each Line of CAPITALS is charged as Two Lines. Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1854.

SUMMARY.

THERE can be little doubt that the war, of which nothing can be said but that it has cost ten millions, will be very shortly concluded by a peace which will simply restore the contending parties to their previous position. It is confidently stated that Russia is now willing to comply with the demand of the Four Powers for the evacuation of the Principalities; that, at the conference held at Teschen between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria, a joint guardianship of the Danube, and the opening of the Euxine, were fixed upon as sufficient guarantees against further aggressions; and that Louis Napoleon will not hold out for other terms. The reporters of this statement assume that our own Government consent by anticipation; and that thus a speedy termination is to be put, by mutual consent, to a struggle of which none have occasion to be proud.

The present aspect of military and naval operations strongly favours this view of eventualities. The removal of the Russian head-quarters to Jassy is either a movement in retreat, or an extension of the field of warfare. The gathering of Russian corps on the Turco-Austrian frontier, as well as on the Austro-Polish frontier, seems to favour the latter conclusion; but there are many circumstances that make it look more like a military

covering of diplomatic intentions. The position of the Russian army on the Danube has long been uncomfortable enough; and must be considered desperate now that the mouths of the river are blockaded—as announced in last night's *Gazette*—the Turkish army drawn up in line on the south bank, the allied forces arriving at Varna, and the only important fortress attacked, repulsing its assailants with frightful loss. In Asia, also, the Imperial cause grows hopeless. The despatches of our admirals inform us that only at one or two points on the east side of the Black Sea is the Russian flag to be seen; and that an active alliance has been formed with the mountaineers. On the other side of Europe the war is to be confined to blockades. Perhaps this unexpected self-restraint of our commanders is the most convincing evidence of proximate peace.

A very pleasant break is made in these weary recitals of spiritless action and unreliable designs, by the inauguration of the Crystal Palace—a work so absolutely “true and fair.” “The Queen’s weather,” the Queen’s presence, the assemblage of the whole fashionable world, and a very comprehensive representation of the commonalty, conspired with the finest architectural effects, and arrangements alike tasteful and laborious, to make the ceremonial an unsurpassed success. There were some drawbacks, certainly, to one’s sense of fitness—as, for instance, in the costume and etiquette imposed by absurd conventionalities on the prominent performers in the scene. These, however, pass away with the occasion, and are sufficiently censured by a smile. Not so the proposal to legalise the sale and consumption of intoxicating drinks within the Palace; against which an impressive protest has already been made, and the whole strength of the Temperance sentiment (a sentiment strong enough in its ultra form to obtain 132,939 signatures to Parliamentary petitions during the present session) may be expected to operate.

The Duke of Newcastle has chosen, as was generally anticipated, to accept the Ministry of War, rather than retain the Colonial Secretaryship minus its most stirring functions. All that is known of the Duke’s mental constitution would indicate that in this selection he has been guided rather by party counsels than personal preferences. This probability is strengthened by the extensive changes that have followed, evidently to re-adjust the balance of power in the Cabinet. Not only is the Peelite Duke’s late post given to a Whig outsider—Sir George Grey—but Lord John Russell has induced the Earl of Granville to vacate for him the Presidency of the Council; Mr. Strutt vacating the Duchy of Lancaster for the accommodation of Lord Granville. The only immediate effect of these comical changes is, an election for the City of London. Lord John is confronted by an antagonist no less redoubtable than Mr. David Urquhart—who, however, disclaiming any desire to re-enter the House of Commons, professes to desire only an opportunity of testing the sincerity of the Ministry in the conduct of the war. From the promptitude and unquestioning unanimity of a meeting of Liberal electors held on Monday, it is to be feared that Lord John will, besides gaining an easy acquittal on the impeachment of Mr. Urquhart, escape the pressure of charges to which he is far more justly obnoxious.

Yet are there not wanting signs of a newborn curiosity as to our foreign relations. While multitudes listen to an ingenious repetition, at Nottingham, of M. Kossuth’s speeches at Sheffield, the Lord Mayor presides at a lecture on Poland, and large audiences give to Mr. Urquhart a degree of attention from which good must come. Perhaps the observation of signs such as these had its effect in reconciling Palmerston’s colleagues to his confinement in the Home-office.

But even there, his lordship’s energy must be either dormant, mischievous, or misdirected. His Police Bill—constituting the head constable of municipal boroughs virtually a Government commissary—has provoked a degree of opposition that threatens its rejection. A less harmful display of meddlesomeness is the epistle on penmanship—in which he gives lessons for the prevention in schools for the poor of a social vice that is quite a peculiarity of the well-educated. If he have in hand the promised bill for the establishment of juvenile reformatories, we earnestly hope he will avail himself of the experience of M. Perigny and Mr. Sydney Turner, so far as to make the maintenance of criminal children chargeable upon their parents.

NOTES FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE re-assembling of Parliament on Thursday last, after the short Whitsuntide recess, has done nothing to revive public interest in our domestic affairs. In the House of Commons we have had one or two small surprises—but matters proceed, or stagnate, very much as they did before our separation. Thus, as soon as the House had met, Lord John Russell announced the creation of another principal Secretary of State as Minister

of War. But he informed us that the change merely went to the separation of the functions of the War and Colonial Minister, hitherto discharged by one person—and that no amalgamation of the different military departments would be attempted. His statement was made with more hesitation than common, and was but coldly received. Mr. Hume, Mr. Ellice, and others criticised the arrangement, and found fault with its incompleteness—but, on the whole, the announcement produced but little impression. A more lively sensation was made next evening by the rising of Mr. Hayter to move a new writ for the city of London, in consequence of the acceptance by Lord John Russell of the office of Lord President of the Council. Attention was on the *qui-vive* to learn what Ministerial changes were consequent on this move; and it was soon whispered about that Lord Granville was to take the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, that Mr. Strutt was to be elevated to a Peerage, that Sir G. Grey was to be Colonial Secretary, and that the Cabinet was at sixes and sevens. Indeed, it seems tolerably apparent that there is a fierce struggle for supremacy between the Whig and Peelite sections, and that but for the war, the coalition Government would fall asunder from internal discord.

We have been in Committee of Supply three nights on the Civil Service Estimates, and have scarcely got through the lighter half of them. The proceedings, on such occasions, are never very exciting, and scarcely admit of lively description. We notice only a few salient points. The Houses of Parliament came in, of course, for their due share of abuse, and a division was taken to postpone the vote until Sir Charles Barry should lay a final estimate before the House—but to no purpose. The Queen’s Plates for Scotland and Ireland—a sort of Parliamentary encouragement of racing—were objected to, and divided against, but in vain. The expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commission were repudiated, and an attempt was made to compel the Church to bear the expense of managing her own trust estates—but still unsuccessfully. Then there was cooler and more instructive conversation on Prison Discipline, and hotter and more acrimonious debate on Mr. Spooner’s motion to disallow payment of Roman Catholic chaplains in the prisons of England, the last of which led to a discussion in which Ministers were beaten. The Educational Estimates have not yet come on, and the Miscellaneous, in which class most of the objectionable ecclesiastical items, and, amongst them, the Irish *Regium Donum*, are to be found, will probably be amongst the last of the estimates proceeded with.

It happens conveniently enough that the necessity of curtailing the space usually occupied by these “Notes” in our columns, coincides with the fact that we have little to report. We cannot give any fair narrative of last night’s proceedings, when Mr. G. Berkeley brought on his annual motion for the ballot. It is a topic which is too important in itself to be dismissed in a hasty paragraph—and hence, we prefer, leaving it unspoken of till next week. Meanwhile we dismiss our readers from the new Palace at Westminster to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

WHO IS THE TROUBLER?

“THERE never probably was a Ministerial change less dictated by any apparent necessity, or less justified by an expediency obvious to the ordinary understanding, than that which has just taken every one by surprise. . . . We are involved in a great war, and have a right to know distinctly who it is that disturbs our councils by unseemly and causeless change, and imperils the interests of England and of Europe for the most paltry objects, and the most selfish and ungenerous ambition.”

These are the commencing and concluding sentences of an article in the *Times* of Monday, on the re-distribution of cabinet offices that has followed the appointment of a Minister of War. In the tenor of the former sentence we heartily agree—and in the demand of the latter.

We agree with the *Times*, that these changes are utterly causeless and indefensible. The separation of colonial administration from the conduct of international hostilities, was reasonable enough: the combination of the two was one of those practical absurdities which grow up in the absence of any just theory of relative functions, as if to rebuke the scorn of practical men for men of theory. But there already existed the office of Secretary at War, the very natural duties of which would appear to be those of the new Minister. To the elevation of its subordinate and routine functions to a level with the rank and necessities of actual war, we have never heard any objection that might not be resolved into the jealousies of civil and military authorities. Thus, then, the assumed necessity for the creation of a new office appears to be factitious. But admitting its genuineness, why not have confined the consequent changes to one or two persons? If the Duke of Newcastle’s preference for his new over his old duties could be harmlessly gratified, why not have been content

to find his successor? If Lord John Russell be incapacitated by ill health for anything but the honorary leadership of the Commons, or a sinecure post at the Council table, though ambitious of a recognised place in the Cabinet, why not have been content to exchange him against Lord Granville? As it is, the modest activity of the noble earl will probably be replaced by the spasmodic and mischievous energy of the noble lord—a useful and promising young nobleman is reduced to the rank of a cipher—the too faithful Whig-Radical, Mr. Strutt, is a second time degraded from office for no fault but that of submissiveness—and Sir George Grey, whose everlasting exclusion from office was one of the blessings we fancied cheaply purchased by a twelvemonth's substitution of Pakington, is brought back as the obvious reward of a recent timely declaration of loyalty to a chieftain famous for deserting his followers. In no one of these changes can we discern either present or prospective gain. Nothing is gained to the Queen's service—nothing to the cause of legislative progress. The valetudinarian Minister, whose pet measures are precisely the measures that destroy cabinets and impede the course of business, will not add to the number of reliable votes by so glaring an exhibition of disregard to young reputations and ambitions. And the vigorous members of the Ministry can scarcely hope to subdue the meddlesome propensities of their colleague, by putting him in a position for their indulgence unchecked by direct Parliamentary interference.

Without attaching English, much less European importance to this singular change of places,—deeming it essentially inconsequential as causeless,—we yet would know, Who is the troubler? We do not think it is Lord John Russell himself—but his evil genius. We regard him as personally unselfish and lofty-minded; indifferent alike to emolument and rank as are nearly all men of a high order of intellect. It is on an attendant demon we lay the blame. It is his lordship's misfortune to believe that the safety of England is bound up with Whig principles; and it is the misfortune of Whig principles to be reduced to only one eminent embodiment. In that capacity, Lord John doubtless feels justified in resorting to intrigues and compromises, which for any personal object he would haughtily reject. The impossibility of distinctively defining those principles—of showing wherein they differ from those professed by other members of the present Government, or even by the late Government—renders only the more necessary their conspicuous, tangible presentment. No longer capable of transmission in phrases, since all parties have adopted the same mottoes—no longer enjoying an exclusive property in its prescriptive toasts—Whiggism must either die out, or live upon the loaves and fishes of office. To save alive the tradition of Whig rule,—to maintain in the councils of the Sovereign, and in apparent supremacy over the Parliament, the Russells, Lansdownes, and Greys,—is, therefore, the now absorbing object of a passion which Lord John mistakes for patriotism. "Civil and religious liberty" is the enchantment that bows his haughty soul to burdens of thankless labour and incessant reproach. To promote the cause for which Hampden and Sydney died—albeit Mr. Disraeli is the successor of the illustrious member for Bucks, and Mr. Gladstone every whit as good an advocate of toleration as Algernon—is the sole object of those nightly toils which the House of Commons witnesses with reverential regret and the country with provoking indifference. To keep alight even in an age of ungrateful enlightenment—the torch handed down through nearly three centuries—the hereditary chief of a "noble historic party" condescends to wrestle with Mr. Urquhart on the hustings of a London common hall. We are sorry for the victim of so imposing a delusion—but we are yet more sorry for the country whose affairs suffer from this hallucination of its eldest statesman. We would that Lord John had succeeded in effecting ever so small an improvement of our representation—for if it did not make up the task imposed by his own conscience, and so dismiss him to a well-earned repose, it would certainly have compelled his retirement by the less flattering voice of public opinion.

ART WITHOUT ALCOHOL.

THE inauguration of the Sydenham Crystal Palace was, as a ceremonial, eminently successful—as an augury, one of the brightest. In the yet unfinished state of the edifice, the very imperfect furniture of the interior, and the quite chaotic condition of its grounds, more than thirty thousand annual tickets have been taken; perhaps twenty thousand additional visitors were present on Saturday; and, on Monday, upwards of two thousand persons paid the admission fee of five shillings. The presence of the Queen, the culminating proof of Royal interest in the undertaking—the social rank of a large proportion of the spectators—the voluntary services of some twelve hundred vocalists—the revelation of the splendid acoustic properties

of the building—and the ascertainment, by briefest inspection, of exhaustless material for pleasant study in the objects that made up the magnificent whole—proclaim the Crystal Palace of 1854 even a greater achievement than that of 1851; and promise for it a degree of popularity only less in intensity because of unlimited duration.

The Directors were fully justified in describing to the Queen the institution which she had come to inaugurate, as an "appropriate development of one of the noblest ideas of modern civilization." The application of this language to the Great Exhibition of 1851, is undisputed,—and a single visit to the Sydenham Exhibition will demonstrate that it is "the legitimate offspring" of its predecessor. There is no feature of the one that is not expanded and perfected in the other. Whether for education or entertainment, it is vastly superior; and for commercial utility, its capabilities are at least undiminished. On its floor and galleries, every occupation to which the hand of man can apply itself, may be, if it is not already illustrated—and between the most slightly differing specimens of every article of commerce, the means of comparison easily provided. The manufacturers and merchants of the whole world have again a meeting-place sufficient for all the purposes of the market and the sample-room. That they will avail themselves of such an obvious advantage, we cannot doubt. But even if this department of the Palace were to remain in its present undeveloped stage, we should find ample compensation in the performance and promise of other departments. Whether or no the Industrial Courts may be furnished richly as they deserve, it may be left to the captains of industry to decide—but the Architectural Courts, with the galleries of painting and sculpture, constitute "an illustrated encyclopædia" of history and arts, which can neither be erased nor neglected. The sciences are no less amply and attractively emblazoned: all flowers, from the primrose to the palm—all animals, from the iguana down to the elephant—even man himself, in all his varieties of race and condition—have their place, at once representative and individual; types of scientific truth, and vehicles of sensuous delight. And when the eye has wearied of looking upon things that will not suffer the soul to sleep, it may turn away to gaze on as glorious a combination of familiar beauties—a sweep of wooded hill and dotted vale, vast and varied as ever recompensed the pilgrim of beauty, or tempted the pencil of art. Nor need the eye do all the rambling. Down terraced slopes and across acres of lawn, the foot may bear body and soul into the shadow of lofty trees and the repose of waking dreams.

There is only one thing to dim the prospects of high national service which the Crystal Palace thus holds out. That is,—the proposed sale and consumption of alcoholic liquors within its walls. The exclusion of such drinks was an express condition in the royal charter obtained by the company on its formation. The attempt to obtain its excision we greatly lament. It is, in the first place, a gross breach of faith with the public. We mean not to say that the conditions of any undertaking are irrevocable; nor that, could the whole population be polled, a majority would decide for maintaining the condition in question. But we mean that such large and influential sections of the population would object, as would show that a great disappointment had been inflicted. Hitherto, approval of the Crystal Palace has been absolutely unanimous, and its sympathisers just as numerous as the intelligent inhabitants of this island. That it would be conducted on the principle of excluding strong drinks, was a special subject of laudation and distinct ground of sympathy. It was not, like the question of Sunday admission, a moot point—requiring reserved and conditional speech. Written, as it were, by the Royal hand, none doubted its obligation and perpetuity. As many as adhere to that principle, will have been defrauded of their admiration and good wishes. Secondly, the success of the application will destroy the consistency of the institution with itself and its prototype. The proud boast of the Directors, that it is "the legitimate offspring" of the Great Exhibition, will no longer be a just boast. The assured harmlessness of the entertainment they provide will no longer exist. The intellectual character of the recreation provided will be indefinitely degraded by the intermixture of sensual indulgences. The broad and glorious distinction of the Sydenham gardens from other public gardens will disappear with the first glass of liquor that is served. The distinction will be thenceforth one only of degree: for has not Cremorne its statues and its flower-beds—and may not Sydenham descend to drunkenness and worse? Thirdly, the immunity from annoyance enjoyed wherever alcoholic drinks are excluded, will be forfeited. The tainted breath of the ale-bibber or wine-bibber will assault the nerves but just delighting in the odours of the rosarium; and the ear may, at any moment, be assailed with the profanity that drops unconsciously from the

"elated." These nuisances are the worst deduction from the pleasures of the train and the steamboat: what shall shut them out on the homeward journey from Norwood, if their origin is to be permitted? And, lastly, we cannot but think the Directors have given a blundering check to the prosperity of their project in even mooted the question. What is it but an admission, that without attractions stronger than those they had already provided—stronger, that is, with the masses—their investment would not prove a profitable one? We have always been of another opinion. We have faith enough in our countrymen to believe that the splendid success achieved in 1851, without the aid of alcohol, can be repeated and maintained without its aid; and we warn the Directors that they are damaging even the pecuniary interests of their magnificent adventure, by seeking the profit of the tavern-keeper.

WATER SUPPLY FOR LONDON.

Reports have lately been sent to the Government by each of the nine metropolitan waterwork companies of the steps taken for adapting their future arrangements to the requirements of the act of last session regarding the London supply. The New River Company state that all the necessary works for the covering of reservoirs, the completion of filtering beds, and insuring constant supply and high service, will be efficiently completed by the period named in the act, and that a bill for the diversion of the sewage of the town of Hertford, which was last year thrown out by the Lords on the opposition of local interests, is now again before Parliament. These undertakings, however, will involve an aggregate outlay of £700,000. The Grand Junction Company state that their works for drawing water from Hampton, and bringing it to their former reservoirs at Kew, although they have not made the progress expected, will be completed within the prescribed time—namely, the 31st of August, 1855. At present the water delivered by this company amounts to 5,518,342 gallons, and they will then be capable of delivering 20,000,000. The West Middlesex Company and the Southwark and Vauxhall Company are also constructing works at Hampton, which may possibly be completed by the beginning of next year. The delivery of the latter company is at present 8,000,000 gallons, and their power will be increased to 20,000,000. The Lambeth Company and the Chelsea Company have both selected a point above Kingston as the sources of their fresh supply, and the new works of the former are already in full operation. The Kent Company derive their supply from the Ravensbourne, and their existing system is in harmony with all the requirements of the act. They have, however, purchased additional land, and are extending their works to meet the growing wants of the district. The East London Company merely report that they will be ready with their alterations at the proper time. The Hampstead Company state that they are making an artesian well at Kentish-town, that a total depth has been reached of 886 feet, and there is every reason to believe the original estimate of the thickness of the chalk stratum will be entirely verified, and that the green sand will be found within 200 feet of the depth now attained.

ALDBOROUGH.—INTERESTING ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.—Services in connexion with the Baptist Chapel and Sunday-school in this town were held last week, which in interest have been unequalled for many years. On Sunday, at the anniversary of the re-opening of the chapel, sermons were preached—in the morning by the Rev. J. Mathews, and in the afternoon by the Rev. Edward Mathews, of Wisconsin, North America, agent for the American Baptist Free Mission Society; after which collections were made towards liquidating the remaining debt. Monday was the thirty-second anniversary of the Sunday-school, and a large number of visitors came from the neighbouring towns and villages. The children of the school and Band of Hope, to the number of 120, were examined by the pastor, after which the Rev. Edward Mathews addressed them on "slavery," showing that *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was a true picture of slave life, and pointing out on a large map the routes of "Eliza" to Canada, "Uncle Tom" to the South, &c. For nearly an hour the children listened with fixed attention to the recital of the wrongs inflicted on the slave, and the account of Mr. Mathews' lynching by the Kentucky slave-holders. They were then regaled with their usual treat, after which nearly 200 of the friends of Sunday-schools took tea together. In the public meeting which followed the chapel was crowded. Mr. E. Mathews showed that slavery was at war with Sabbath-schools; pointing out the penalties inflicted in the slave states on those who taught coloured children to read, and instancing the case of Mrs. Douglass, who was imprisoned in Virginia for teaching negro children; the iniquity of a large number of ministers, churches, and religious societies, who fraternize with slaveholders, and receive into their treasuries the price of blood; and urging the importance of so directing the strong anti-slavery public sentiment of England, that its own impress shall be made on the American churches. An address to the American Baptist Free Mission Society, on the anti-slavery influence it is exerting over Sabbath-schools, was carried by acclamation. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. T. Sower and W. Brown, and Messrs. Lincoln and Smyth. Some beautiful pieces were sung, and the meeting separated highly gratified with the proceedings of the evening.

INAUGURATION OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

At any moment between the hours of eight and eleven, on a sunny morning in "the leafy month of June," and at any intersecting point of the leading metropolitan thoroughfares, might be seen gentlemen eagerly mounting to the roofs of omnibuses, and ladies as eagerly signalling for places within—the said vehicles being all bound to the south-east; and the said ladies and gentlemen wearing, respectively, apparel gayer than the ordinary costume of city business or morning calls. Some of the sterner sex, indeed, might have dared the scrutiny of an opera janitor; and not a few of the softer sex carried either bouquets or lorgnettes, as if bent any whither than to "a palace of light" and a city of flowers.

It is in no mere freak that we adopt on this occasion the G.-P.-R.-James style of recitative: for it is a leading principle—or rather, a fundamental fact—of art, that the personal is ever the source of deepest interest;—even when the impersonal swells into the "sublime and beautiful." Men care less about the dispositions and grand results of a battle than the fate of individual warriors; and would rather gossip about a hero with his valet, than hear a philosophical discourse on the hero's idiosyncrasies. We fancy, therefore, our public may like better to know how *we* got to the Sydenham Versailles on its opening day, and what *we* saw there, than to read a compilation of accounts by various observers; especially as railways and daily newspapers are wonderful helps to the narrator studious of his "unities."

Imagine us, then, making our way at eleven of the clock to the London terminus of the Crystal Palace Railway. In vain is our driver warned that he will not get across the bridge. ("Try not the pass, the old man said.") It was not likely a London cabman would be daunted by the threat of a dead-lock. And the event justifies his courage. We encounter nothing worse than a cloud of pitchy black smoke from the river steamers—making the most of the short while their funnels have yet leave to distribute what they should consume. There are no signs of special excitement on the splendid causeway leading to the terminus. People are actually entering at the left and centre doors—attracted, perhaps, by the advertisements of cheap trips to Paris—as if there were not on the right a magnet large enough to draw all London thither. The railway company have provided for the force of attraction; in the first place, a spacious ticket-office—so spacious, or so little thronged, that a clerk is actually lounging at his box, and has time to tell you that there is but one charge to-day—three shillings there and back. We soon find that any exaction will be submitted to to-day. On either side of a very long platform is a dense line of people—seizing on the doors of the arriving carriages with a dangerous avidity, and climbing the steps with the unpoliteness in which a well-dressed crowd excels. Seven in seats for five appears the usual proportion of persons to places; and in one instance the disproportion is increased by the insertion—just as the train is moving—of a not small nor slender lady, the very audacity of the invasion taking away the breath of resistance. Once in motion, how we shoot along! We have left the tan-pits of Bermondsey behind us ere their abominable odour had time to assail our holiday sensibilities—and while even looking at the Surrey hills find ourselves among them. Turning off between Sydenham and Anerley, we enter the Park, pass hard by the "monsters," and get a steady look at the long-drawn brilliancy that crests the hill. The train stops at the east end of the southern wing—a long, covered passage, a flight of wooden steps, a turn to the right, a moment's detention at the familiar iron turn-stiles of Hyde-park, and we are on the floor of the Crystal Palace!

A hundred damsels, all in white, and with blue sashes, officiating at spacious refreshment tables, is the first attractive sight in detail. Perhaps it is rather the viands they dispense, and a sense of hungry hours to come, that impels us in their direction—but a policeman, first of a long line, all stern as upright, arrests us with the imperative, "To the right, sir!" The same provokingly curt monition meets us at many other points. From this south end of the nave, up to the back of the transept amphitheatre, where nothing but boards and red calico can be seen, it is all "Move on, sir!" We move up stairs, therefore, but as the fronts are all "reserved," and the upper galleries are closed, we move down again. There we discover is a cross-passage—what an American orator calls the "confluence of peoples,"—eager, rushing currents in opposite directions, eluding or breaking the living barriers set up to meet them. Unfortunately, these

barriers are not also finger-posts—in other words, the policemen know nothing; or have only a negative knowledge. "That card doesn't pass here," is the extent of their instructions; and in consequence, their suavity, as well as the patience of their interrogators, is severely tried. For the most part, on both sides the trial is borne well; and the cross currents find their way into satisfactory channels. Even the irritable gentlemen of the press, who are threatening with the censures of their respective journals the absent head of department who has neglected to write on their tickets the position of their box, at last discover its locality, and subdue the scruples of its guardians as to their identity. And so, by one o'clock, we are perched on a very convenient post of observation—no longer necessarily a *stand-point*, as the punster of our party remarked.

Having already spent our descriptive powers on the form and general appearance of the building, we need only mention the added features special to the occasion. There is, in the centre of the central transept, an octagonal dais, carpeted with scarlet cloth—as is all the space around—and overhung with a canopy of the same shape, having at each corner a plume of white ostrich feathers, and on the sides the inscriptions "Domine salvum fac reginam," "Dieu et mon droit," and the appropriate German motto, "Treue und Feid." Presently, a handsome Turkey carpet is spread upon the top of the dais; but either it does not extend sufficiently over the open space, or is not deemed sufficiently ornamental, for it is surrounded by a number of workmen, who, in an incredibly short time, attach a splendid border of purple velvet. Behind the dais, and rising amphitheatrically from the floor to the back of the second tier of galleries, is the orchestra, in which the sixteen hundred vocal and instrumental performers rapidly seat themselves. The effect of this dense mass of human beings, rising like a solid party-coloured wall, is extremely fine. The instrumental performers form the base of the orchestra; the vocal male singers, nearly all in white waistcoats and neckcloths, fill up the centre; and the ladies fringe the semi-circle on either side, showing like a brilliant and variegated parterre; while, at the very top, are ranged the two military and Crystal Palace brass bands, like an edging of gold and crimson lace. Surmounting the orchestra is a range of pennons in various coloured silks, and a large banner of blue silk in the centre, inscribed with the words "Honour to Labour," and similar banners are placed at either extremity. At the opposite end of the transept, and facing the dais, ranges of seats are placed upon the flooring, the back rows being a little elevated, and those in front coming up to nearly the intersection with the nave. The front rows are reserved for the mayors and corporations of the cities of London, Dublin, York, the Provosts of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the municipal authorities of all the towns of note in the kingdom; and behind these, for the visitors who had been favoured with reserved seats, to the number of several thousand, the back tiers, reaching up nearly to the front gallery. The seats are continued round the sides of this and the second tier of galleries, the projecting corners being reserved—that on the right of her Majesty for the peers, and that on the left for the members of the House of Commons and their families. Beneath the galleries and down the nave on either side, also, seats range tier above tier. A short way down the nave, strong barriers, behind which a number of police are entrenched, prevent the general public from encroaching upon the central reserved space, but judiciously placing the ladies on the front seats, where they make a very gay margin to the groves of statuary and trees. The architectural effects are much enhanced by the suspension of light baskets, filled with moss and trailing flowers, between the pillars. Every where it is as though a hand of feminine elegance had given touches of grace and refinement to a work of masculine genius.

Between two and three o'clock, the "distinguished visitors" arrive. The Archbishop of Canterbury is conspicuous on the left of the state-chair; the persons of the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Palmerston, are easily made out; and Lord John Russell, passing and re-passing to the royal apartments, elicits scattered cheers. As the hour wears away, expectation becomes eager. Everybody is urged by everybody to sit down and uncover. The orchestra is filled to the brim; the upper galleries are open to season-ticket holders—who otherwise could not have been spectators; the workmen having driven the last nail into unfastened drapery or planks, climb on the girders to enjoy the scene they have helped to create; the very outermost stragglers have either secured a chair or been dragged up to a "coigne of

vantage;" and all but the policemen are given up to the emotion of the hour.

Shouts from without proclaim that the Queen has arrived. The officials, who have just slipped on their court suits, hurry to the entrance. Hurrahs and waving of handkerchiefs, on the right of the orchestra, draw thither all eyes; and the appearance of royalty is the signal for a universal uprising and shouting. The Queen, leaning on the arm of her husband,—she in elegant walking costume, but he in Field marshal's uniform, and the ladies behind (including the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Mary of Cambridge) in what is deemed, we believe, "full dress"—move up to the dais amidst continued cheering. Their places taken, Signor Costa waves his baton, and the thrilling music of the National Anthem runs up the sides of the mountainous orchestra, and spreads from end to end of the vast edifice, and echoes back in melodious thunder. The solo lines are sung by Clara Novello—and the ears of fifty thousand people tingle with astonished delight; and their hearts own her, instinctively, the artist-queen of the day; for clear as a silver bell, her voice is heard everywhere. This over, Mr. Laing, in the unbecoming attire of a military officer, advances half-way up the dais, with many reverences, and reads the following address, of which not one word can we hear:—

May it please your Majesty graciously to accept the assurance of our devoted loyalty and attachment to your throne and person, and of our gratitude for the kind condescension with which your Majesty has consented to honour with your presence the ceremony of this day.

Among the many memorable events of your Majesty's happy reign, the Great Exhibition of 1851 occupied a prominent place. The idea, for which the 19th century was indebted to your illustrious consort, Prince Albert, of an exhibition open to the product of all industries and of all nations, marked of itself an era in the annals of civilization. It marked the disappearance of old commercial jealousies and international prejudices before the combining influences of modern science and the liberal spirit of modern legislation.

The realization of this idea was worthy of its conception. An entirely novel order of architecture, producing, by means of unrivalled mechanical ingenuity, the most marvellous and beautiful effects, sprang into existence to provide a building. In this building a collection of the choicest products of all that the human intellect contrives and the human hand executes was exhibited, during a period of six months, for the instruction and delight of assembled millions.

The conduct of these millions was, of itself, one of the most remarkable features of this great event. The perfect order and decorum which prevailed, the enlightened interest and ready appreciation which were displayed, afforded the most conclusive refutation of the prejudice which regarded the industrious masses of our English nation with mistrust, and represented them as rude, destitute of refinement, insensible to the humanizing influences of art, and incapable of rational and enlightened enjoyment.

The Great Exhibition of 1851 afforded a conclusive proof, by the enlightened interest and ready appreciation which were displayed, that the people of England were prepared to receive instruction when it was afforded to them, and to embrace whatever opportunities were given for the cultivation of taste and the development of the instinctive love of the beautiful.

The establishment of this fact, and the recognition of the civilizing influences so widely exerted by the Great Exhibition, led to a general feeling, when its removal from Hyde-park became necessary, that some attempt should be made to perpetuate those influences in a more permanent form in another locality.

This undertaking, the inauguration of which your Majesty this day honours with your presence, originated in this feeling. Private enterprise, appealed to in the interests of civilization, supplied the funds. The men whose names had acquired European celebrity in connexion with the Crystal Palace of 1851 placed their services at the disposal of the directors in their respective departments. The enlightened patronage of Royalty, the sympathy and support of public opinion, the generous co-operation of distinguished men in science and art, urged on the undertaking, and impressed it with a national character. The liberality of foreign Governments threw open every museum, and afforded facilities never before known for acquiring a complete series of the finest works of ancient and modern art.

Thus aided and encouraged, the original idea expanded into wider dimensions. It was resolved to attempt the creation of a palace and park which should be at once a fitting ornament of the greatest metropolis of the civilized world, an unrivalled school of art and instrument of education, and a monument worthy the age and of the British empire.

It was hoped to prove that the spirit of a free people can not only create wealth, extend commerce and colonies, and take the lead in every department of moral and material progress, but can at the same time rival the proudest works of absolute monarchs, lavishing the resources of nations in the decoration of a favourite residence or the embellishment of a chosen capital.

With these views the directors embraced three leading objects in their undertaking—amusement and recreation, instruction, and commercial utility.

The first object was sought to be attained by the creation of a new Crystal Palace, far exceeding the original structure of 1851 in dimensions and in architectural effect—of a terraced garden and park on a scale of magnificence worthy of the palace—and of a system of fountains and waterworks surpassing everything which the world has yet witnessed.

The educational object embraces a complete historical illustration of the arts of sculpture and architecture from the earliest works of Egypt and Assyria down to modern times, comprising casts of every celebrated statue in the world, and restorations of some of its most remarkable monuments.

In science, geology, ethnology, zoology, and botany receive appropriate illustrations; the principle of which

has been to combine scientific accuracy with popular effect, and in its ultimate development the directors are bold enough to look forward to the Crystal Palace of 1854 becoming an illustrated encyclopedia of this great and varied universe, where every art and every science may find a place, and where every visitor may find something to interest, and be taught, through the medium of the eye, to receive impressions, kindling a desire for knowledge, and awakening instincts of the beautiful.

Combined with art and science, industry receives its due representation. The Industrial Exhibition is based on principles of commercial utility, taught by the experience of the Great Exhibition of 1851. The advantage to national interests of a place where the best products of different industries and localities could be seen and appreciated was no less manifest than the importance to individual producers of such an unrivalled means of publicity, and the conveniences to buyers and sellers of such a world's fair for the exhibition and inspection of goods, and the transaction of mutual business.

The Crystal Palace of 1854 will perpetuate those advantages under regulations suited to the permanent character of the Industrial Exhibition. As in 1851, the doors will be thrown open freely for the products of all nations, and the presence of so many distinguished representatives of foreign Governments on this occasion, affords a gratifying proof that enlightened men throughout the world are alive to the advantages of such common centres of friendly union both to the arts of industry and to the higher interests of peace and of civilization.

Such, may it please your Majesty, is a brief outline of the objects which the promoters of this undertaking have proposed to realize. It will be apparent that the comprehensiveness of the plan precludes the idea of absolute completeness. The colossal scale of the proposed system of waterworks makes another year requisite to insure their proper display. The industrial department being of a permanent character, cannot, as in the case of a temporary exhibition, be finished by a given day. The plants and flowers, which will form such a main feature of attraction, require time for their growth. The educational scheme is purposely traced so as to leave room for future development.

Under these circumstances the directors have considered it their duty to throw the palace and park open to the public as soon as they are sufficiently completed to enable a fair judgment to be formed how far the undertaking deserves success, and how far it has achieved it.

Your Majesty has heard the statement of the motives in which this enterprise originated, and of the principles on which it has been conducted; it rests with your Majesty now to judge whether the performance equals the promise, and whether the palace and park, with their varied contents which surround us, are worthy to be considered—what the directors, whose organ I am, would think their highest praise—a legitimate offspring of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and an appropriate development of one of the noblest ideas of modern civilization.

Either the Queen reads better, or the audience is now hushed, for something of the royal reply we do hear:—

I receive with much pleasure the loyal and dutiful address which you have presented to me upon the present occasion.

It is a source of the highest gratification to myself and to the Prince, my consort, to find that the Great Exhibition of 1851, which was so happily inaugurated under our auspices, suggested the idea of this magnificent undertaking, which has produced so noble a monument of the genius, science, and enterprise of my subjects.

It is my earnest wish and hope that the bright anticipations which have been formed as to its future destiny may, under the blessing of Divine Providence, be completely realized; and that this wonderful structure, and the treasures of art and knowledge which it contains, may long continue to elevate and instruct, as well as to delight and amuse, the minds of all classes of my people.

Introductions and presentations follow. Mr. Laing introduces to her Majesty, in short complimentary speeches, Mr. Fuller, Sir Joseph Paxton, Mr. Owen Jones, Mr. Digby Wyatt, Mr. Samuel Phillips, Mr. Fergusson, Professor Owen, Mr. B. Waterhouse Hawkins, Dr. Latham, and Professor Forbes—who separately present to the Queen medals, or handbooks, commemorative and descriptive of their labours. The scene is amusing, from the general embarrassment of the learned gentlemen in descending backwards some dozen steps; an attempt considerably embarrassed by the unwanted wear of dangling swords or doctor's gown, and generally resulting in a compromise or abandonment. Sir Joseph appears to receive some mark of recognition from her Majesty, and, at any rate, is recognised and warmly cheered by the spectators. This over, a procession is formed, in the following order:—

SUPERINTENDENTS OF WORKS AND PRINCIPAL EMPLOYEES.

Mr. Belshaw.

Mr. Sidney.	Mr. Deane.
Mr. Warren.	Mr. Wright.
Mr. Purchase.	Mr. Kinloch.
Mr. Earee.	Mr. Cook.
Mr. Harwood.	Mr. E. Campbell.
Mr. Milner.	Mr. Vickers.
Mr. Eyles.	Mr. J. Campbell.
Mr. Shields.	Mr. Beatty.
Mr. Hereman.	Mr. G. Paxton.
Mr. Ashton.	Mr. Schmidtkerner.

CONTRACTORS.

Mr. Cochran.	Mr. Henderson.
Mr. Cundy.	Sir C. Fox.
Mr. Desachy.	Mr. Collmann.
Mr. Kirk.	Mr. Parry.
Mr. Myers.	

ARCHITECTS OF INDUSTRIAL COURTS.

Mr. Barry.	Mr. Banks.
Mr. Crace.	Mr. Stokes.
Mr. Sempier.	Mr. Thomas.
Mr. Tite.	

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. Bartlett.	Mr. Faxon.
Mr. Waterhouse.	Mr. Thomson.
Professor Wilson.	Mr. Gould.
Mr. Fothergill.	Dr. R. G. Latham.
Mr. B. W. Hawkins.	Professor Ansted.
Professor Owen.	Mr. Layard.
Mr. Fergusson.	Mr. Scharf.
Mr. Waring.	Mr. Pullen.
Mr. Penrose.	Mr. Hayes.
Mr. Monti.	Mr. Fowler.
Mr. Bonomi.	Mr. Digby Wyatt.
Mr. Owen Jones.	Mr. Leech.
Mr. Phillips.	Mr. Grove.

DIABOTONS.

Mr. Anderson.	Mr. Calvert.
Mr. Farquhar.	Mr. Lushington.
Mr. Scott Russell.	Mr. Geach.
Mr. Fuller.	

Sir J. PAXTON.

Mr. LAING.

THE QUEEN.

His Royal Highness Prince ALBERT.

The King of PORTUGAL.

The Royal Family, His Royal Highness the Duke of Oporto, and their respective suites.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Cabinet Ministers.

The Foreign Ambassadors and the Foreign Ministers.

The procession passes up and down the south aisle, making a semi-circuit of the transept on the east, traverses the north aisle, and so returns to the dais. It is neither so numerous nor so imposing as to carry with it the glances of any large number of spectators at once; but a running fire of cheers indicate its whereabouts; and a sort of peroration of applause attends the re-settlement on the dais. Then the Hundredth Psalm is performed, — with sublime effect. Almost before the echoes have died away, the Archbishop has commenced reading the prayer—unhappily inaudible to all but immediate bystanders:—

Almighty and everlasting God! who dost govern all things both in heaven and earth, incline Thine ear, we entreat Thee, to Thy people, which call upon Thee, and graciously receive our prayers. Without Thee nothing is strong, nothing is holy. "Except the Lord build the house, their labour is but lost who build it." And now we entreat Thee to bless the work which we have accomplished in this place, and to render it the means of promoting Thy glory. May those who admire the wonders of nature which are here displayed be taught to perceive in those the vigour of that creative wisdom by which all things fulfil the purposes which they are designed to serve; enable those who survey the wonders of art and industry which surround them to remember that it is by Thee that knowledge is increased, and science made to minister to the benefit and comfort of mankind; for the spirit of man is from Thee, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth him understanding; therefore, "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name be all the praise." While we contemplate the remains of former ages and the monuments of ancient greatness, enable us to profit by the examples they afford of the instability of earthly things, and ever to bear in mind, that according to Thy providence nations flourish or decay; that Thou hast but to give the word, and the richest may become poor, and the proudest be levelled into dust. Therefore, O Lord, we entreat Thee so to regulate the thoughts of our hearts, that they may not be lifted up, that we forget the Lord our God, as if our power or the might of our hands had gotten us this wealth. It cometh of Thine hand, and is all Thine own; both riches and honour come of Thee; and Thou reignest over all, and in Thy hand it is to make great and to give strength unto all. Now, therefore, O Lord, we thank Thee, and praise Thy glorious name, and beseech Thee to grant that the many blessings vouchsafed to our nation may dispose our hearts to serve Thee more faithfully, and in all that we undertake to seek Thy honour and glory. Above all, teach us so to use the earthly blessings Thou givest us richly to enjoy that they may not withdraw our affections from those heavenly things that Thou hast prepared for those that love and serve Thee through the merits and mediation of Thy Son, Jesus Christ our Lord, in whose prevailing name and words we further call on Thee.

The Lord's Prayer concludes this act of worship—if, indeed, it is not prolonged by the solemn grandeur of the Hallelujah chorus that follows. In the pause that succeeds, it is expected that Mr. Fuller and Mr. Laing will be knighted; but, if they expected it, they are disappointed. The stir on the dais results only in the proclamation by Lord Chamberlain the Marquis of Breadalbane, that the Crystal Palace is now opened—an announcement which has many more applauders than auditors. Again the familiar notes of the National Anthem are heard in the tempest of harmony that burst from the orchestra—and again the witching voice of Clara Novello excites the marked regard of the Queen and the irrepressible applause of the people. But, before the anthem is out, the royal party have descended from the dais; and in a few minutes we are scampering to the south wing, resolute on the attainment of the first train to town—which reached, we mark a string of carriages, we will not say how long and deep; and bless our fortune we have not to wait for police arrangements or order of precedence for the luxury of a dinner and a lounge after all we have this day seen and heard.

The police reports for Saturday were very satisfactory, being without the record of a single accident, notwithstanding the enormous crowds both by road and rail which had to be kept in order. At one time the line of carriages stretched from Camberwell-gate to the top of the hill at Norwood, a distance of nearly four miles, and yet all their inmates were accommodated within the palace before twelve o'clock. The

traffic arrangements worked exceedingly well, considering the unavoidably unfinished state of the stables and stalls, and obtained testimonials of satisfaction from very important quarters. For her Majesty and suite forty horses were accommodated with good stabling, care, and fodder, at eightpence a head, and in such a manner as to elicit a commendatory letter from that important functionary the royal coachman. In the wood and stalls about three hundred carriages and five hundred saddle horses were comfortably stalled and baited, on terms which appeared to give general satisfaction.

The number of visitors to the Palace on Monday was 4,800—2,690 of whom were season ticket-holders. The rest paid an admission fee of 5s., which is to be the charge during the present week, with the view probably of getting a variety of minor details in the work completed, and the traces of the opening ceremonial removed before the shilling days commence. Those multiplied beauties of internal and exterior decoration, which on Saturday were in a great measure concealed, were seen to great advantage and excited endless admiration. It was very evident, however, that the visitors were much more intent upon realizing and intimately enjoying the general effect of the Palace and Park than upon studying details; it was enough for them to promenade the great nave, or to mount the deserted orchestra, and take in the proportions of the central transept; or, seated outside upon the balconies, to let their eyes rove at will over the glorious landscape stretched out before them and basking in the summer sunlight. It was exactly the same during the first days of the old Exhibition, though at Sydenham it must be confessed that the temptation to abandon oneself to a state of quiet enjoyment is much greater than ever it was in Hyde Park.

In the first two hours after the doors opened Mr. Mechi, the well known agriculturist, cutler, and dressing-case manufacturer—who also has two stands in the building, and pays a heavier rent than any other single exhibitor—sold enough to cover a week's expenses. The industrial part of the company's undertaking is now the matter of greatest importance to establish upon a satisfactory basis and to have worthily developed. Although they have an assured rental of from £25,000 to £30,000 from space, they have a considerable amount of it still unlet. A very cursory survey of the different stalls shows that little more has hitherto been done than to establish the nucleus for an exhibition of manufactures. We are not surprised at this, for tradesmen had until now no really fair opportunity of judging what the Palace was to be, or what the privilege of displaying their goods in such a centre of attraction was worth. On the other hand, the directors were equally at a disadvantage in their efforts to organize this department without injury to the other features of their undertaking. Now that both parties are enabled to see their way a little more clearly, it is to be hoped that they will come to a good understanding, and that gradually all the leading branches of industry may be worthily represented at Sydenham.

Of the forty or fifty thousand present on Saturday, upwards of thirty thousand, we understand, were season-ticket holders; and no less than thirty-six thousand went down by rail. Among the minor incidents of the day which deserve to be recorded was the arrival at the Palace of a commemorative gift from the Duke of Devonshire to Sir Joseph Paxton, consisting of a splendid silver candelabrum with a suitable inscription, and a bracelet in diamonds and amethysts for Lady Paxton, both of the highest order of workmanship and of very considerable value. The manner and time of presentation, and the beauty of these costly gifts, made them on Monday subjects of much interest and curiosity.

Another object of interest was the large coloured lithograph of the Crystal Palace and grounds, as they will appear when completed, prepared, under the superintendence of Sir Joseph Paxton, by Messrs. Day, the Queen's lithographers. The original picture by Mr. Harding has been for some time before the public at the Gallery of Illustration, and was recently exhibited in Paris. The effect is wonderfully preserved in the lithograph, which is the largest ever printed in colours, and will form for the more affluent visitors of the Crystal Palace a graceful memento of its beauties. For the great shilling public Mr. Baxter has been at work with his process of printing in oil colours. In addition to these will be Mr. De La Motte's series of sun pictures, both photographic and daguerrotype, so that the objects of interest at Sydenham will not have much to complain of in the way of pictorial illustration. A daguerrotype, representing the interior on the opening day, with the vast crowd assembled, were also shown to the visitors; and, although scarcely three inches square, gave a most accurate idea of the scene. The figure of her Majesty standing while Mr. Laing read the address, although hardly the size of a pea, is given with such fidelity as to be recognised in a moment, while the thousands of upturned faces of the spectators which come within the scope of the instrument are intelligibly preserved in the picture.

The Liverpool magistrates are trying a new plan to stop robberies at night; they have ordered the police to lock up for the night all well-known thieves who are found abroad after sunset.

On Monday, a public meeting took place at the London Tavern, Mr. W. Brown in the chair, to consider the subject of decimal coinage, and the advantage to business in having it established in this country, as it would save much calculation, and would cause no inconvenience. Resolutions to that effect were agreed to, and a committee was appointed to carry out the object. It was stated that an American association had given £100 towards the object now contemplated.

ELECTION FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.

On the motion of Mr. Hayter, on Friday, a new writ was ordered to be issued for the city of London in the room of Lord J. Russell, who had accepted the office of Lord President of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

Lord J. Russell has issued the following address:—

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Gentlemen,—Her Majesty having been pleased to confer upon me the office of President of the Council, my seat in Parliament has become vacant.

In requesting you to replace me in the honourable position of one of your representatives, I cannot feel it necessary to explain to you my past conduct.

There is no vote which I have given which I have not given openly in the face of the world; no speech which I have made which has not, at least in its substance, been reported to the public by a watchful and intelligent press.

Her Majesty's Ministers are engaged in the conduct of a great struggle. A mighty military power seeks to overawe Europe, and pretends to set aside the verdict of the civilised world. We have stood against this encroachment, and hope to check its further progress.

This contest has absorbed the attention of the people of this country. We all desire a solid, durable, and honourable peace.

Impressed with the necessity of carrying on the war till such a peace is established, I solicit the honour of your support, and the continuance of that confidence which it is my pride to have enjoyed for a period of thirteen years.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Chesham-place, June 9, 1854.

J. RUSSELL.

Mr. David Urquhart has also issued the following address:—

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Gentlemen,—In consequence of the art and secrecy with which an anti-national Government has managed this new plot, the city of London is about to be deprived of its constitutional faculty of examining the conduct and character of the individual whom it is required to return as its representative, and of reasserting its own independence. It is to be constituted a Government borough, and London is to be compromised by a direct act into sanctioning the criminal measures which have led to a sham and collusive war, and which the safety of the realm requires it to impeach and to punish.

Under these circumstances I am prepared to devote myself, that I may afford to any honest elector the opportunity of recording a vote against personal dishonour and public immorality. The mass of corruption and indifference has not to be considered; it is the presence of virtue and wisdom that has to be tested—if any such exist in the land. These are the qualities by which nations live. Ten just men might have saved Sodom and Gomorrah.

It is not my wish to come into the present House of Commons. To rescue England from its dangers alike of war and of peace must remain the task of a future Parliament, elected by an aroused and indignant people; but, should that revulsion already have been latently effected in the breast of London, and should it unexpectedly burst forth, I am ready even to go into the present House of Commons.

In the other alternative, I afford you the opportunity of pledging your future member, whoever he may be, to test—conditions which shall, as regards the individual, either convert the sham war into a reality, and the approaching sham peace into a settlement, or place perjury in so unmistakable a light as to hasten the falling of the scales from the eyes, which, by happening in time, can alone rescue this empire from destruction.

Neither time nor circumstances admit of the employment of the ordinary electioneering organization. I can do in this matter nothing further than announce my purpose, and appear before you on the day of nomination. If this great occasion is to profit England, it can only be by your spontaneous impulse.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen,

Your humble and obedient servant,

DAVID URQUHART.

8, Duke-street, St. James's, June 12, 1854.

The committee of the Society for Promoting the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge has also issued an address to the City electors urging them to vote for Mr. Urquhart who is pledged to support the immediate repeal of the newspaper stamp. [The announcement appeared as an advertisement in Monday's *Times*. Yesterday, however, appeared another advertisement, signed by the Chairman of the Committee, stating that this address was not authorised by the Association].

At a meeting of the officers of the central and ward Liberal electors' committees of the city of London, and of the general committee of the Liberal Registration Association, held on Monday, at the London Tavern, it was unanimously resolved to support the re-election of Lord John Russell. Amongst the gentlemen present were Messrs Thompson Hankey, jun., J. I. Travers, W. J. Hall, W. Pritchard, S. Morley, H. J. Prescott, and R. W. Crawford. The nomination takes place this day at the Guildhall.

On Monday evening Mr. Urquhart met a numerous assemblage at the Guildhall. He spoke for nearly an hour, and his address consisted of a violent attack on the Government in relation to the war with Russia, charging them with duplicity and connivance. He declared that he only came forward after a vain endeavour to induce others to rescue the city of London from being converted into the pocket-borough of the Treasury. He attributed the late changes in the Government appointments to some family arrangements of the Ministry, and to no other cause. He declared there was no necessity for the present war (hisses), and he called upon the people of England to put it down and not let it go on. The cause of it, he said, lay simply in the words "secret and confidential," inasmuch as for the last ten years the Government had been holding "secret and confidential" communications with the Emperor of Russia as to the disposal and fate of Turkey, and thus they had compacted together, while the people of England had remained in ignorance of the facts. They had got a mere club raised to power by faction. (Disapprobation.) He had no wish to go into the House of Commons at the present time, because he had no sympathy with it,

and he called upon the electors not to allow this occasion to go by without protest. He should attend on the day of nomination, and Lord John Russell would then have an opportunity of showing which was right and which was wrong. When Mr. Urquhart sat down a person got up to complain of the Government in respect to some personal grievance. The meeting grew impatient, and at length Mr. Urquhart mounted a seat, and said that, as they had met to discuss great and important events, they ought not to tumble down into pigsties. (Laughter.) The meeting shortly after dispersed.

THE REV. SYDNEY TURNER ON REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Mr. Turner, who has long been favourably known to the public by the share he has taken in the reformatory experiment at Red-hill, has written a valuable letter to the *Times*, embodying the substance of a report from M. de Persigny, Minister of the Interior in France, on the official experiment made in France with youthful delinquents. It appears that by the Code Napoleon all children under sixteen years of age are held to be only imperfectly responsible for their actions; and any offenders of this class are to be detained by magistrates and subjected to correctional discipline until they are twenty-one. But it so happened that the Code made no provision for the erection of reformatories, and consequently the children were confined in common gaols. In 1839 it occurred to M. Duméril that this was a blunder; and he founded an establishment at Mettray, now grown famous. Other towns, Rouen, Marseilles, Amiens, among them, followed the example set by Mettray, and in 1850 the success of these establishments induced "the French Government and Legislature to pass a law recognising the reformatory treatment of young offenders as a matter of public policy, sanctioning the principle that, as being a work in which religious zeal must be mingled with official ability, it would be best achieved by enlisting private and benevolent exertions in aid of, and in subordination to, the agency of the Government, and decreeing that the State should invite and assist charitable individuals or associations to form reformatory asylums, under Government superintendence and inspection, in which the young offenders should be placed under a sentence of detention to be morally and industrially brought up—the State defraying the cost of each child's food and clothing. The law declared further, that if the number of charity schools were not provided by private effort in five years, the State should then undertake the work itself, and form such a number of 'penitentiary colonies' as should be needed."

M. de Persigny's report gives an account of this great experiment, and it is not so favourable as might have been anticipated:—

On the one hand, indeed, there has been no want of private and charitable zeal to meet the views and answer to the call of the Government. M. de Persigny states that thirty-five reformatory schools have been founded and set in action by individual and benevolent associations, sheltering on the 31st of December, 1852, 3,426 young offenders (2,912 boys, 513 girls), for whose board and clothing the Government give a fixed sum per head. On the other hand, so great has been the increase in the number of *jeunes délinquents* to be thus provided for, that seven "colonies," seven departmental (or county) schools, and a ward in each of three prisons (Fontevault, &c.) specially assigned to the industrial training of juveniles, have to be entirely supported, in addition, by the Government, containing a juvenile population of 2,490 boys and 628 girls, so that at the end of the year 1852, no less than 6,443 young offenders were under sentence of detention for reformatory purposes, and more or less supported by the State, of whom 685 were under 11 years of age, 4,823 between 11 and 17, and 935 between 17 and 21. The number would not perhaps be in itself so startling, as compared with the population of the French empire, if this alone were to be regarded. But M. de Persigny states that the class of juvenile delinquents thus placed under the care of, and made a charge upon the State, has most rapidly and seriously increased. In 1837 the number was 1,393; in 1842, 2,262; in 1847, 4,276; in 1851, 5,407; on December 31, 1852, 6,443. He adds that, although the number of young persons thus placed in the criminal class has so greatly multiplied, there has been no corresponding increase in youthful crime. Serious offences remain at about the same average amount of from 310 to 315 per annum. It is in the lighter classes of delinquencies that the increase is so apparent. The number of children charged with *simples délits* and *faits peu graves* has doubled, and the sentences consigning such offenders to detention for correctional training have multiplied eightfold. Thirty-five per cent. of the 6,443 *jeunes délinquents* had been guilty only of vagrancy and begging, 56 per cent. of dishonesty and theft, the remaining 10 per cent. of assaults. M. de Persigny seems to expect that this increase will continue, and that the number of children thus handed over to the State for moral and industrial training and support will become more and more embarrassing, and new refuges for this *population croissante* be very soon required. That the means adopted to diminish and arrest juvenile delinquency should thus appear to have stimulated and increased it is certainly very discouraging. It is not wonderful that it has forced the French Government to pause in their course, and to carefully consider the working and results of the Law of August, 1850, by which the reformatory system was instituted. M. de Persigny seems to trace the result mainly to three causes:—

1. The tendency of depraved and needy parents to make their children criminal or leave them to become so, for the sake of being wholly relieved of the burden of their maintenance and education during their childhood and early youth.

2. The mistaken philanthropy of the magistrates, who have unconsciously met the views of such parents, by passing those sentences of detention too readily and unreservedly.

3. The relaxed discipline and bad organization of the reformatory colonies "more recently founded." [He appears by this expression to except Mettray.] These have become in many cases rather *collèges de pauvres* than

schools of correctional discipline; nay, instances are to be found in which they have been a job, planned and carried out for the purpose of improving some proprietor's land, at the expense of the Exchequer, by the forced labour of the young prisoners.

It is satisfactory to find that, with this strong conviction of the abuses which the reformatory system has been made the means of, and this clear perception of the sources they have sprung from, the French Government do not propose to abandon the system, or to materially alter the law on which it is now founded.

While confessing a partiality (most natural in a Frenchman) for purely official institutions, wholly founded, supported, and managed by the State, in preference to those which private zeal and charity have formed and moulded, M. Persigny simply proposes that more circumspection and greater reserve should be used, in future, in agreeing to any proposals to found such private or charitable establishments; that such as are framed and managed by "religious institutions" should have the preference; that a more strict and repressive discipline should be introduced into the reformatories; and that to check the depraved parents who abandon their child during its period of dependence, with the view of claiming it again when grown old enough and sufficiently instructed, at the public expense, to be useful to them, the *jeunes délinquents* should be retained in the reformatories up to their twentieth year, and thus the tie between them and the unnatural relatives be effectually severed.

The girls are already mainly in schools connected with convents and superintended by their inmates. This is to be more fully carried out. M. de Persigny seems to anticipate that this arrangement will provide for them economically and effectually for life. The majority of the boys, as they become fitted by age, strength, and improvement for military service, will be draughted into the army, a measure which, considering that they will be nearly twenty years of age before they will be discharged from the school, and will be brought up on the military principle, will, probably, be successful in providing for their disposal in the world.

Mr. Turner commends this authentic statement to the close consideration of the public. He does not see in the comparative failure of France any reason for despair; but only for circumspection. The French system he thinks was deficient in two principles: the young criminals ought to have met with suitable punishment; and their parents should have been forced to contribute somewhat towards their expense. His own experience, confessedly great, leads naturally to these conclusions; and he thinks it would be found, that in a great many instances the profligate parents of young offenders would be well able to pay for their maintenance. At any rate these points must not be overlooked.

LORD PALMERSTON'S POLICE BILL.

(From the Leeds Mercury.)

The Home Secretary has introduced a measure to remodel the police of the whole country; and the Bill is exciting a general, if not universal, opposition from the Town Councils of boroughs. The Lord Mayor of York and the Mayors of Leeds and Bradford went to London to attend a meeting of representatives of the Corporations yesterday, for the purpose of giving the most strenuous opposition to the Bill. The Watch Committee of the Leeds Town Council, with the late Mayor, John Hope Shaw, Esq., at its head, also met yesterday, and unanimously resolved to oppose the Bill with all their power and influence. We apprehend that the opposition will be so formidable as to compel Lord Palmerston to abandon the measure, or to defeat it in Parliament.

The Bill has arisen out of undoubted defects existing in the constabulary forces of many country places; and if its scope had been confined to places having no elective Corporations, the objections to it would have been much fewer. But it will interfere with the police of cities and boroughs in such ways as to render the Watch Committees of the Town Councils mere cyphers, and thus, so far as this important branch of self-government is concerned, to supersede it.

The measure forms the whole of England and Wales into districts, consisting generally of the existing counties, but in some cases of unions of counties; and it provides that all boroughs of which the population does not exceed twenty thousand shall, for police purposes, be consolidated with the county. It then enacts, that the justices of the peace in each county or union of counties shall elect from among themselves a Police Board for the general management of the police; that the Police Boards shall elect a Chief Constable of the County, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of State; and that the Chief Constable shall himself appoint such other constables as may be necessary to complete the police force of the county and its boroughs, and to make one constable for every 500 inhabitants of the boroughs. The police constables in consolidated boroughs are to become county constables, and the county constables are to have authority in all boroughs, whether consolidated with the county or not. The Chief Constable of the County is to have power to dismiss and control, as well as to appoint, all the county constabulary force; and the Police Board is to rate the boroughs and districts for the expenses of the force.

In boroughs having more than 20,000 inhabitants, and not consolidated with the county, a "Head Constable" is to be appointed by the Watch Committee; and he is to appoint all the other constables, with absolute power to govern and dismiss them. He may at his pleasure dismiss any of such constables, and shall have the general disposition and government of all the constables of such borough, subject nevertheless to the regulations made by such Watch Committee under section 77 of the Act of the 5th and 6th Will. IV., and otherwise to the provisions contained in such section. The Watch Committees are to retain (by section 26) some powers of directing the constables, but it is not easy to say what, as the general government is confided to the Head Constable. The 21st and 22nd clauses give the Secretary o

State authority to decide on all the points of importance which have hitherto been entrusted to the Watch Committees of corporate towns, except those previously given to the head constable. The 21st clause is as follows:—

It shall be lawful for one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State from time to time to make such general regulations with respect to the duties, pay, allowances, clothing, accoutrements, and necessities of constables appointed under the said Acts or any of them, or this Act, as he may see fit; and all such regulations shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and shall be binding on all persons whom they may concern, and in like manner to vary from time to time any regulations so made.

The 28th clause empowers her Majesty in Council to order any additional number of constables which the Council may think necessary, either permanently or for a period to be named.

The Bill further provides that an Order in Council may divide counties into police districts, if thought proper; that the chief constables and head constables shall make stated reports to the Secretary of State; and that four inspectors may be appointed by the Crown to inquire into the efficiency of the police, and to report to the Government and Parliament.

It is evident, then, that this Bill would destroy all the real control of the Watch Committees over the constabulary force of their respective boroughs; and we do not see that provision is made for the Watch Committees, or any other authority, to have power to dismiss the "Head Constables." In losing control over the police, the Town Councils will lose the chief part of their governing power; and we see no more reason for taking from them this prerogative than any other function which they possess. The entire government of our municipalities may as well be invested in Commissioners appointed by the Crown, like the French Mayors and Prefects. Local self-government would thus be absolutely destroyed, and the oldest institutions of the Anglo-Saxon race would perish in a centralized bureaucracy like that of France or Prussia.

It is worthy of observation, that the counties have at present the power to introduce a County Constabulary, if in the opinion of the justices of the peace it should be desirable.

To us it appears not only unreasonable, but extravagant and ridiculous, to give a single individual the vast patronage and power that would be entrusted to the chief constables and head constables by this measure. Many of them would have the uncontrolled appointment of hundreds of constables, and the right to dismiss them at pleasure.

We hope Ministers will not persevere in this obnoxious measure, which is in reality a bill of indictment against all the corporations in the kingdom, and almost a forfeiture of their charters. If they persevere, we warn them that they will provoke a deep and fixed hostility on the part of the town councils and their constituents.

MR. MAURICE'S LECTURES.

The Reverend Frederick Maurice began his course of lectures on "Learning and Working" on Thursday, at Willis's Rooms. The attendance was good, but chiefly consisted of ladies and gentlemen, few artisans being present. Mr. Maurice was heard with profound attention. We avail ourselves of a summary of the lecture from the *Morning Chronicle* of Friday:—"After a few preliminary observations, in which he urged the necessity of intimate connexion between education and the practical purposes of life for which it is intended as a preparatory training, Mr. Maurice proceeded to consider the proposal to found a college for the working man, and the difficulties which stood in the way of effectually carrying out this proposal. Such a proposal for educating the working man was a peculiar characteristic of the present time; and the difficulties which stood in its way were far greater than those which had retarded the general education of children—difficulties which arose from the customs of society, from the separation of classes, and the habits which were becoming every day more inveterate in the class that would be principally benefited. From this he proceeded to consider the various systems which had, during the present century, been proposed for the advancement of primary education; and although most of these plans are open to serious objections, great advantages had been derived from the movement. At a very important point, however, it came to a stop, and to obviate the difficulty of passing beyond this point formed the present subject of consideration. The question, Can we educate children without educating adults?—a question equally affecting all classes—was next considered. He admitted that there were obstacles upon every side. The Government measure for educating pupil-teachers was a step in the right direction; but he considered that, unless an efficient education was provided for adults, the means of education for children in a short time would not be worth having. The measures now before the Legislature for reforming the Universities proved that the same wants were felt in the highest quarter for the education of the higher classes—the same wants which he was now urging on behalf of the labourer and the mechanic. Mr. Maurice then proceeded to show, in connexion with adult education, that education and civilization had not proceeded from children, but from adults. In order to prove and illustrate this, he sketched out the different plans which had been adopted from the earliest times, from the system of Bathius and the school of Thomas Aquinas, and especially in this country under the monastic institutions, under the mendicant orders, and after them under collegiate institutions; and, lastly, under the grammar and public schools of the country. The further continuation of the question was reserved for the next lecture."

Court, Personal, and Official News.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal visitors, honoured the Marquis and Marchioness of Bragdalbane with their presence at a grand ball given to nearly one thousand leading members of the aristocracy at their residence, in Park-lane. The Queen held a Privy Council, at Buckingham Palace, on Thursday. The Marquis of Anglesey was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Anglesey; and Lord Hatherton was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Stafford. They took the usual oaths. Subsequently the Queen held a Court, at which the Marquis of Anglesey delivered to her Majesty the ensigns of the Order of the Bath worn by his father the late Marquis of Anglesey. Her Majesty also gave audiences to the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Clarendon, Earl Granville, and the Duke of Newcastle. The Queen held a levee on Friday at St. James's Palace. The Earl of Harrowby presented an address to her Majesty, signed by 42,000 of the wives and daughters of the labouring classes, of small tradesmen, and domestic women-servants, praying for a revision of the laws which regulate the sale of spirituous liquors. On Saturday, as we have mentioned elsewhere, the Queen and her Court attended the opening of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. In the evening the Queen, Prince Albert, the King of Portugal, the Duke of Oporto, and their suites went to the opera. Yesterday the Court departed to Windsor, and to-morrow the Queen will pay a state visit to Ascot races.

Her Majesty is expected to visit Liverpool on the occasion of the opening of St. George's Hall, about the first week in September.

All doubts about who shall play the chief parts in the re-arranged Ministry are at an end by the authorised announcement of the Court newsmen, who tell us that on Monday, at the Privy Council, the Duke of Newcastle had an audience of the Queen, and resigned the seals as Secretary of State. At the Council, her Majesty was pleased to declare the Right Hon. Lord John Russell Lord President of her Most Honourable Privy Council, and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly. The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, having accepted the seals as one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, was sworn in. The Most Noble Henry Duke of Newcastle having accepted the seals as Fourth Secretary of State, was also sworn in. It will be noticed that the words "War Minister" are not used.

On Monday, Sir James Graham was duly made a Knight of the Bath at an investiture at Buckingham Palace, prior to the meeting of the Privy Council.

In expectation of a vacancy for Southwark, in consequence of Ministerial changes, the name of Colonel Thompson has been mentioned as a suitable candidate for that influential constituency.

Mr. James Laurie is appointed to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

Sir R. Peel has placed the daughter of his servant, of whom he spoke with so much feeling and kindness at the period of his awful shipwreck, to be trained and educated at the Institution of the Home and Colonial School Society in Gray's-Inn-road.

On Friday a meeting of mayors of municipal boroughs was held at the King's Arms Hotel, Palace-yard, Westminster, to take into consideration the provisions of Lord Palmerston's Bill, now before Parliament, to regulate the police administration in England and Wales. Between 60 and 70 cities and boroughs, including Liverpool, York, Leeds, Hull, Southampton, and other towns of equal rank, were represented. The Lord Mayor of York was unanimously called to the chair, and explained their position in relation to this measure, which had been introduced since their last meeting, and after the visit of the Deputation to Lord Palmerston. They found that the aim of the bill was to break up the existing independent administration of the police force in all but the largest towns in the kingdom, and substitute boards of management, composed, for the most part, of county magistrates. The Committee, by whose report these changes were justified, had taken their evidence almost exclusively from persons connected with the administration of police in counties, from county magistrates, and chiefs of county police. The allegations made by these witnesses were, for the most part, so vague as to admit only of a general denial; while as to the rest, those who were interested in rebutting them, had no opportunity of doing so. The Lord Mayor then passed in review the main features of the bill, which he considered as unnecessary, inasmuch as both town councils and county magistrates had already the power of uniting the management of their police when such a measure was desirable. Several Mayors then followed, and it was resolved that the town councils of all the boroughs in England and Wales should be invited to meet and petition Parliament against the measure.

The Hon. and Rev. Horace Powys, who has been elected to fill the Bishopric of Sodor and Man, rendered vacant by the translation of Lord Auckland to the see of Bath and Wells, is a younger brother to Lord Lilford. The bishopric does not entitle its possessor to a vote in the House of Lords. The new bishop is a High-Churchman, but has the character of being active and zealous, and his Puseyite tendencies are somewhat moderated by his Whiggery.

The brother of Lord Aberdeen, Admiral Gordon, having accepted the command of the *Nore*, it is anticipated he will retire from the representation of Aberdeenshire. Lord Haddo, the son of the Premier, is spoken of as likely to obtain the vacant seat.

Mr. Urquhart appeared in the Birmingham Town Hall on Wednesday evening, and delivered a two hours' speech for the entertainment of an auditory of about a thousand persons, on the subject of the Rus-

sian war. In the course of his remarks Mr. Urquhart expressed his conviction that in the case of the chief traitor (Palmerston) nothing less than impeachment in Westminster Hall would satisfy the claims of justice.

Law and Police.

The "great ducal will case" has been re-opened before the Vice-Chancellor by a motion for a new trial. The Attorney-General (with whom were the Solicitor-General, Mr. Selwys, Mr. Karlake, and Mr. Rookeford Clark) appeared in support of the motion, which he supported on the two grounds that the verdict was against the evidence, and that Baron Parke, who had tried the case, had misdirected the jury. In the course of his remarks the learned counsel said that there had been a most lamentable miscarriage of justice, and that no case had ever made a greater sensation in the public mind, or brought greater reproach on the system of trial by jury. The Vice-Chancellor said: You are probably aware that Mr. Baron Parke has certified that he is not dissatisfied with the verdict. The Attorney-General said he was aware of that fact, and that the statement of a judge must always have much weight; but, as had been well said before, it only showed that thirteen men might be wrong as well as twelve; and notwithstanding that, he confidently asserted that the evidence showed, that latterly there were scarcely twenty-four hours in which the Duchess of Manchester was sane. The learned judge had told the jury that the will would be valid, notwithstanding the general state of her mind, if at the precise moment of its execution she knew what she was about. This, he contended, was a misdirection. The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

The Master of the Rolls has given his decision in the matter of the Haverfordwest Grammar School, which had come before him on petition from the corporation. One of the matters objected to by the petitioners was the provision relating to the appointment of trustees, they submitting that there should be as many members of the council trustees as there were other trustees appointed. Another portion of the scheme objected to was, that the master was required to be a graduate of one of the universities, and the bishop was to have a veto on his appointment. Prayers from the Liturgy of the Church of England were required to be used in the school, and the schoolmaster was required to teach the children the Church Catechism, except where the parent disapproved "on conscientious grounds." These objections were taken, it was stated, because the inhabitants of Haverfordwest consisted principally of Nonconformists, and as the original deed of foundation did not require that the school should be a Church of England school, they submitted that it should not be made so by the provisions of the scheme. His Honour said, as trustees had been appointed by the Lord Chancellor under the Municipal Corporation Act, he had no jurisdiction to interfere in that respect. The provision that the master should be a graduate of an university did not necessarily imply that he should be a member of the Church of England, which was the objection taken, inasmuch, as he might be a graduate of the University of London, or of Durham, and he should, therefore, make no alteration in that respect. The bishop, he thought, ought not to have a veto on the appointment of the master, and the scheme must be altered accordingly; he should also strike out the rule requiring the prayers to be taken from the Liturgy of the Church of England, and the words "on conscientious grounds" in the rule relating to the Catechism. He was anxious that nothing should be done now which could be used as a handle hereafter for making the school exclusively a Church of England school, that not being the wish or intention of the founder.

The Lord Chancellor, in delivering judgment on Wednesday, in the case of *Hope v. Hope*, recapitulated the arguments with regard to whether or not the Court of Chancery had jurisdiction over British infant subjects born abroad, and decided that it clearly had.

In the Bail Court one Kidd, who had been a keeper in Bethlehem Hospital, has brought an action against a Mr. Surdfield, who had been confined in that hospital, but who was now at liberty, for work and labour done by the plaintiff for the defendant. It appeared that the defendant had been tried at the Stafford assizes some years ago for an assault upon his wife, and the jury returned a verdict that he was of unsound mind, in consequence of which he had been confined in Bethlehem Hospital. He had, however, since recovered his reason, and had for years importuned the plaintiff, who was then one of the keepers at the hospital, to use his influence in getting him liberated. Some time after the plaintiff left the hospital, and he then exerted himself, and employed a professional gentleman, who eventually procured the defendant's liberty. The defendant, in a letter written before he left the hospital to the attorney employed by the plaintiff, had promised to pay the plaintiff £100 for his trouble.

The late member for Sligo, Mr. J. P. Somers, who has been for some time an inmate of the Queen's Prison, has petitioned the Insolvent Debtors Court. His schedule was filed a few days ago, and an order for hearing has been issued for the 23rd inst. before Chief Commissioner Law. The debts on the schedule are £10,823, and consideration has been received for £9,837 17s. They extend over a long period, commencing from 1836, when he had £10,000 worth of property. It seems that there is £3,500 in the Encumbered Estates Court in Ireland, the produce of property, which will be distributed among certain judgment creditors in the schedule, and they will take no benefit under this estate. Mr. Somers has an annuity of £60. The causes of insolvency have

arisen from the loss of his property in the Encumbered Estates Court, and to the leases of part of his property expiring by the death of the person on whose life he held them. Another cause of his appearance before the court is, "the very heavy electioneering expenses" he had paid. From 1837 to 1853 the electioneering expenses, it appears, were £5,500, and in addition, the loss sustained by the sale of the property in Ireland and the lease expiring was 6,500. Mr. Somers states that from 1848 to 1853 his election expenses were about £3,000. He had paid for some time large bonuses on the renewals of bills of exchange. There are only forty-three creditors on the schedule, and it is understood that there is a prospect of their being paid.

A man named Henry Simmonds, an advertising agent, apparently insane, has been committed for trial, charged with murdering Rosina Murray, a widow, living in the back-parlour of No. 2, Mead's-place, Newington-causeway, in which the prisoner occupied the front-parlour. The unfortunate woman was found on the staircase of the house, full of stabs and cuts, and the prisoner close to her with a knife in his hand. She would not have died, however, a surgeon gave evidence, if a medical man had attended her a quarter or even half an hour after the wounds were inflicted, and taken up the arteries. A neighbouring surgeon, named Johnson, had been called, but refused to come (on the ground, as he has since explained, that he was not duly qualified). The prisoner had told a witness that, when a boy, at sea, he fell off the maintop and wounded his head, and whenever he took a drop too much it preyed upon him. Latterly, he frequently wandered about the house in an excited state and also intoxicated.

A woman named Hickling has been murdered in a public street of the town of Crowland, Lincolnshire, by Joseph Bains, tailor and draper, who is married to a daughter by the first wife of the husband of the deceased. The coroner's inquest did not elicit any motive for the murder, and the only facts proved in reference to it were, that on the morning in question Bains was seen to go into the house where the deceased woman lived, in South-street. A few minutes afterwards the deceased came out screaming "Murder!" She was closely followed by Bains, who had a poker in his hand, she immediately fell upon the ground, and Bains, who was in a very excited state, struck her several blows on the head and neck with the poker. He then threw down the poker and ran away. When the prisoner was apprehended he cried, and was much depressed, and said he could not sleep at nights. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder."

Mary Lewis, a "person of respectable appearance, and said to be possessed of considerable property," has been committed for trial on the charge of having stolen a ham from a shop. The prosecutrix did not like her manner, and told a servant to watch her. She moved towards the door after having been close to the place where the hams were, and the prosecutrix went to her, felt down her side, and found that she had a ham under her arm. The ham then dropped on to the ground. The prisoner declares that she intended to pay for the ham.

Villiers Pearce, the returned transport, whose narrative of his great sufferings subsequently to his escape from Sydney excited much interest, has received a free pardon. He is attempting to raise funds to return to Australia.

Mr. Benn, the superintendent of an institution called "The Home in the East," for the reformation of juvenile criminals, in Stepney-causeway, came before the Thames-police Magistrate on Saturday to explain why he had sent away a boy from the institution. Mr. Yardley said he did not think it was necessary for the gentleman to make any explanation. He had sent several boys to the institution, and he understood they had been received and taken care of. He did not suppose any injustice had been done to the boy. Mr. Benn said he wished to state the institution was for the reformation of boys who had been convicted of crime. The boy who had been sent away was not a criminal:—

Mr. Yardley: You surely don't mean to say you have expelled the boy because he is not a criminal?

Mr. Benn: Yes, sir; he was not eligible on that ground; he had committed no offence.

Mr. Yardley: Good God! You don't mean to say that?

Mr. Benn: The institution is for the reformation of juvenile offenders who have been convicted of crime.

Mr. Yardley: Let me understand you. Is a boy who is destitute, and not convicted of any crime, not eligible to the benefits of your institution?

Mr. Benn: He is not, sir.

Mr. Yardley: Then the sooner such an institution is dropped to the ground the better. Who sent him to the institution?

Mr. Benn: You sent him, sir. His mother cut his head open, and bruised his feet and body. He was in a deplorable condition.

Mr. Yardley: How is it you kept him so long?

Mr. Benn said he had been unable to find the mother. He sent the boy to his mother, who told him to tell an untruth, and say he could not find her. On Monday he sent a little boy with the lad who had been ill-used, and she used abusive language, and said her son was left with her, and she would send him back.

Mr. Yardley said the boy was sent to the Home in the East in hopes his condition would be bettered. He ought not to have been taken in at all if he did not come within the objects for which the institution was established, but having been kept so long he should not have been returned to his brutal mother. Until he (the magistrate) was better informed, he should desist from sending any more boys to the institution.

The directors of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway have given permission, it is said, to all their servants, with their wives and families, to travel on any part of their line at any time for half the usual fares.

Miscellaneous News.

The *Great Britain* has now completed her repairs at Liverpool and sailed for Australia on Saturday.

The number of oxen, sheep, calves, and pigs, conveyed on the railways of the United Kingdom in 1853, amounted to 6,732,074; the tolls for their carriage being no less than £361,479.

"Sitiens" informs the *Times* that he has tested the quantity of beer sold by six publicans in the neighbourhood of the New Cut, Lambeth, as "a quart:" one gave imperial measure, but the other five all gave one-fifth of a pint, or ten per cent. short measure.

A fresh attempt is to be made to connect Galway and New York by steam communication. Three New York gentlemen, Mr. Dudley Perssy, Mr. Horace Greeley, and Captain John Graham have purchased the *William Norris*, a steamer of 1,200 horse power, and are only waiting to receive a certain amount of encouragement from Ireland to start the vessel on her voyage.

Yesterday morning a woman named Ann Boor, attempted self-destruction by drowning herself in the river Thames, near London-bridge, and some watermen succeeded in bringing her ashore. She was conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital; where, after great trouble, animation was restored. She refuses to give any address, or to assign the cause that led her to commit the rash act.

The first report to the Board of Trade by Mr. Henry Cole and Dr. Lyon Playfair, upon the proceedings of the Department of Practical Art, has been published. It appears that during the year 1853, 218 schools—chiefly for the poor, and comprising, 35,794 scholars—purchased copies and models from the Department at half their prime cost; that 86 schools, having 7,313 scholars, obtained the services of masters to teach elementary drawing; that 921 candidates, as schoolmasters in training-schools, have been examined in elementary drawing; and that 1,050 schoolmasters and pupil teachers in public schools have studied geometrical and free hand drawing in the schools of the Department with the view of teaching it in their schools. There are 43 schools of art, in which 11,000 students, chiefly artisans, received instruction in advanced art during last year. Upwards of 150,000 visits have been made to the Central Museums of Art and Science. Through Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, has placed two scholarships at £30 a year each at the disposal of the Central School of Science.

Mr. Henry Vincent has just concluded a course of six lectures on "The true principles of the Protestant Reformation in England," at Sittingbourne, Kent. The lectures were presided over by Sir John M. Tylden, except on two or three evenings on which he was unavoidably absent, when the chair was alternately occupied by the Revs. J. Moss and W. Parrett. On the last evening of the course a very interesting letter, addressed to the lecturer by Sir John, regretting his inability to be present every evening, was read, in which, after thanking Mr. Vincent for "the sound constitutional views he is promulgating on a subject of such vast importance," he expresses his opinion that "the reformation is yet incomplete, nor can it be considered perfect until the church of Christ is disencumbered of all State support," and "that, although the country may not yet be sufficiently ripe for this, the time must come," and that "the great talent and research Mr. Vincent has devoted to this and similar subjects, will be so much good seed sown hereafter to ripen into a profitable harvest." This admission from a gentleman of Sir John's high character in the neighbourhood, as a country gentleman and a county magistrate, was received with hearty applause by the friends of "free religion" present.

On Saturday last a woman named Mary Ann Brough, about 48 years of age, residing at Esher, cut the throats of six of her children, and then attempted to kill herself. The discovery was made by some workmen who were passing the cottage at an early hour in the morning, and, seeing a pillow stained with blood outside one of the windows, knocked at the door. No answer being given they got into the cottage by the window, when they found the woman with her throat cut, but not dead. Two dead children, with wounds in their throats, were lying near her. In the other bedrooms they found four more children who had been murdered. Their throats had been severed with a razor, which was lying near. Mr. Izod, a surgeon, of Esher, was sent for, who dressed the woman's wounds, and she soon recovered sufficiently to be able to speak. She is the wife of George Brough, older than herself. Some weeks previous to November, 1841, she was engaged as wet nurse to the Prince of Wales, which duty she entered upon at Buckingham Palace on the *accouchement* of Her Majesty. She continued in the capacity of wet nurse until one of the medical attendants found that she had acted contrary to his instructions, and was not in a proper state to afford sufficient nurture to his Royal Highness, which led to her dismissal from the palace. It appears that her husband, who is described as being a hard working, honest man, had recently detected her in infidelity to him, and refused to live any longer with her. The police have been placed in charge of the murderess, to see that she does not make any further attempt to destroy her life by tearing open the wound. After an investigation on Monday, the coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder."

On Thursday evening a public meeting was held at Exeter-hall, "to oppose the attempt now being made by the Directors of the Crystal Palace to annul that clause in the Royal Charter which forbids the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Crystal Palace." The Earl of Harrington presided.—Mr. C. Gilpin opened the meeting, and complaining of the gross breach of public faith on the part of the directors of the Crystal Palace, in applying for the charter to permit the

sale of intoxicating liquors, read a letter from the secretary of the company to G. Cruikshank, Esq., declaring that no spirituous or intoxicating drinks should be furnished to persons visiting the palace and park. They had had an interview with the president of the Board of Trade, from whom they gathered that the Home-office saw no reason for opposing the introduction of wine and beer, but that they would exclude spirits. (Laughter.) The chairman stigmatised the act of the directors as obtaining money under false pretences,—because the people had subscribed under the belief that the charter would be carried out. Mr. George Cruikshank moved the first resolution, expressing the disapprobation of the meeting at the attempt of the directors of the Crystal Palace to obtain a supplemental charter, and referring to the late Exhibition, where no spirituous liquors were sold, and in doing so, expressed his surprise that the Archbishop of Canterbury should consecrate a beer-shop.—Mr. Addiscott said he considered it impertinent to coerce the people. If liquors were not sold within the Palace, the people would take liquors with them. The resolution was put and carried, with a few dissentients. A memorial to Her Majesty, and a resolution inviting the Government to interfere and maintain the condition of the former charter were agreed to.

Literature.

Free Press versus Free Speech: Being a Reply to Strictures in the British Banner, of May 17th, in a letter to the Editor. By GEORGE WILLIAM CONDER, Leeds. London: W. Freeman.

At the recent annual meeting of the Congregational Union, Mr. Conder, of Leeds, took the opportunity afforded by the usual vote of thanks to Dr. Campbell for conducting the periodicals, of advertizing to the interference of the *British Banner* in the proceedings of churches, as in the late case of Surrey Chapel. He did not move an amendment, but read to the meeting a resolution he had prepared, in the hope that such a mere reading of it might serve the end he had in view. It was as follows:—

"That this Assembly, while acknowledging the right of the Press freely to criticise all Church proceedings, strongly objects to such interferences as it has exercised in some recent cases, especially previous to the decision of the Church on the most important of its matters; and deems such interferences calculated to exert a most injurious influence, to complicate the working of our principles, and to add to the difficulties which too frequently arise in the conduct of those most delicate of all affairs which the Church has to transact, and as a virtual violation of our Independency."

Mr. Conder added some remarks, expressing his conviction that there was "a great deal of coincidence with those sentiments throughout the body at large:"—a fact to which, we also know, not a few of the most eminent men of the body could bear witness.

In two successive numbers of the *Banner* Dr. Campbell devoted to Mr. Conder and his intended resolution two articles, written in their author's well-known style—which we will not and need not attempt to characterise. They contained such charges as "astounding folly," "self-conceit," "assurance," "confidence," "presumption," "incapacity and inexperience," "vanity," "self-sufficiency," "hardihood," "groundless vituperation," "a violation of social propriety and the law of love," "absence of a tender spirit and of sound discretion:" and asserted that Mr. Conder had no warrant for saying that there was a great deal of coincidence with his views throughout the body at large—that he had pretended to know more than he did know; and roundly asserted that the Editor did not believe a word of it.

To this attack, so exquisitely characteristic of the man who made it, Mr. Conder replies in the pamphlet before us. He needed courage for it, and faithfulness, and outspokenness. The requisite grace has been given him; and there are thousands who will rejoice in what he has done. It was most necessary that it should be done; and it is done well and effectively. He has spoken plainly and honestly, without unnecessary irritation, without hesitation, without extravagance, and without fear. No man living more needs to learn his real position, and to know the truth about the estimation in which he is held, than Dr. Campbell. We do not fancy he will lend a "hearing ear" to the truth; his antecedents do not promise favourably for repentance or improvement. We wish we could think otherwise; for such energy and boldness as the Doctor's might do a work worthier of him, and of Congregationalism, than they have yet been devoted to. We are, happily, full of good temper just now, and write without bitterness or antagonism towards him, although we are compelled to approve the conduct and the pamphlet of Mr. Conder.

From the latter we, under a sense of serious duty, make the following extract:—

"Speaking of the letter you had received from a member of the Church at Surrey Chapel, you ask, 'Had not I the right to publish that? Where is the man that can hinder me?' Is that all the right you have any notion of? Why, that is the tyrant's right! 'Have not I the right?' Yes, for I have the *might*. As proprietor of the *Banner*, you had an undoubted right to do so. As such you have the same kind

of right to publish any slander you like about any man or any institution. As such you have the right to abuse us all roundly and soundly at your discretion. But not as a Christian man amongst Christian men. As an Editor, you have and ought to recognise Divine restraints on your action towards men and bodies of men. And as an Independent, amongst Independents, it is hardly questionable whether you had the right to allow your columns to be the means of permitting the wish of one or a dozen men in any Church to gain the force of publicity in the matter of an election which belonged of right equally to the whole Church. I confess to some disgust when I heard the assembly receive with nothing deeper than laughter, your assertion of the power giving you the right. But the assembly has got into the habit of receiving you in such a way whatever you may say. Thoughtful men both in and out of the denomination are beginning to wonder at your treatment of us and our reception of it. You defy us, you threaten us, you indulge in all sorts of braggadocio before us, you talk in a strain of magniloquent egotism which in any other man would be intolerable, but in you is somehow a pleasant entertainment. You are always cheered, and we all expect some fun when you get up. There is a heroic tone about what you say which makes us laugh and applaud you. But there are many men amongst us who begin to tire of the fulsome adulation you bestow on some, yourself included, and at the oft-iterated recital of how much we owe you, and how poorly off we should be without you. And depend upon it, this is not to be crashed by victimising the men who dare speak out about it, but will some day show itself in a volume for which you are not prepared, and cause you a painful surprise for much of which the Union will be itself to blame. In this, again, I am not giving you my own feelings alone—but those which I have heard expressed again and again by many of the most respectable and influential and intelligent members of the denomination. It may cause you pain to learn all this, and I have no pleasure in thinking of that, but I am determined to tell you the truth. You may disbelieve it, but it will be true for all that."

The following will speak for itself: the fact it refers to seems almost incredible; but we believe it:—

"When all was over, and you were passing by me in the vestry with an expression, not of the most amiable sort, upon your countenance, . . . you took occasion to offer me what I suppose you thought a compliment, but what every man who has heard of it has called an abominable insult. You said to me, 'I thought you were a prudent man. Why, do you know that I have been thinking of giving you a lift? I have, indeed. I have been seriously thinking of giving you a lift?' Alas! for the slowness of that balance of destiny, by which it is determined whether we are to have a 'lift up' or a 'set down.' In what light think you, Doctor, will our Churches henceforth regard your lifts up, and your officious meddling with their most delicate and important affairs, when they know that you were seriously thinking of writing an article in praise of a particular man, digging him out of his present sphere of usefulness and comfort, putting the lever of your unscrupulous pen under him, and giving him a shake which might make all his roots snap, and then sending your cumbersome timber carriage to transport him to what, in your eyes, is a fitter sphere, risking the sudden demolition of all his present success, the confusion of a Church now happily united, and all because you deem him 'the man' for that 'sphere'; but that just on the eve of the planting of that terrible lever, this 'good' man, this 'true' man, this 'strong' man, this 'most suitable' man, this nobody-knows-how-good a man, happens to say he fears our newspapers are doing harm by their interference with Church action; and that this is the signal for an article of a directly opposite character, whose tendency is not exactly to 'lift up,' except in a way that is far more conspicuous than honourable—far more notorious than agreeable? What will the Churches say of your 'lifts up' after this? What reliance will they repose on your judgment, or your integrity? Of what value will any man deem your praise, when it can be so easily lost, and, therefore, so cheaply gained? Of what depth are your convictions, when such a breath can shake them? I repeat to you what I replied at the time, 'If I have done nothing else by my speech than prevent that, Doctor, I am glad to have done it. I want none of your 'lifts up.' If I am ever to have one, I hope I shall be able to ascribe it more to Providence than to Dr. Campbell."

We are sorry for the necessity of publishing this pamphlet; but it is due to an honest and courageous man, who dares to say what multitudes think, to give it this publicity.

Russia and England, their Strength and Weakness. By JOHN REYNELL MORELL. London: Trübner and Co.

MR. REYNELL MORELL has devoted himself heartily and energetically to the Anti-Russian cause. Nor is blind feeling, uninformed liberalism, or heated patriotism, at all the character of his partizanship. He takes large views of European policy; and he can back those views with the facts of recent European history, and the testimonies of men qualified to speak on the matter. The interest of his present publication—a very attractive, well-written, and telling one—is concentrated on the Caucasus, and on Schamyl, "the prophet-warrior" of the Caucasus. He maintains that here is the weak point of Russia, and here the most available leader in assailing it. His facts, he tells us, are principally drawn from Mr. Stanislaus Bell, Mr. Urquhart, and the statements of Bodenstedt,—authorities which will be variously estimated by his readers. Of Schamyl—on whom an admirable paper appeared in the last number of the *Westminster*—he gives us a vivid account, useful and pleasing for its information, apart from its political intent. Of Circassian gallantry, diplomatic absurdities, and Russian injustice, he gives illustrations that have a powerful voice. The "weakness of England" is said to be its present Ministry, and "the monopoly of public opinion by an unprincipled organ"—the *Times*.

And the upshot of Mr. Morell's consideration of the

"The chief elements of success in war are three in number: 1, enthusiasm; 2, valour and energy; 3, discipline. It is probable that no nations on record have ever matched the Circassians in the first two elements, but they want the third. Hence some spiritless German writers infer that they can effect nothing in the plains. To this we reply, send a body of British infantry and artillery to the Caucasus, and the war is yours. The Circassian cavalry are avowedly the finest light horse in the world, and they could send forth 100,000 to 200,000 of these men, inured to hardships and abstinence, and first-rate shots. Armed with Minié rifles, what could stand them? New Tscherkassk and the towns of the Don Cossacks are groaning with riches, the spoil of Western Europe, and the Volga could float a fleet of transports into the heart of Russia to accompany the army and supply it with provisions. Napoleon's and Charles XII.'s invasions failed for want of provisions. The burning of Moscow did not save Russia, and water carriage within a few versts of Moscow settles her doom. I repeat my appeal: send an army and a man of decision and experience to the Caucasus with discretionary power, and build some steamers on the Caspian, and the day is yours. No force that ever appeared in the field could equal a host of Circassian cavalry supported by British infantry and artillery, and those Germans who argue that the Circassians can do nothing in the plains forget the first maxim of war, that a formidable cavalry is most formidable in a plain country. It is the deliberate opinion of the writer of these pages, founded on the experience of those most intimately acquainted with the Caucasian mountaineers, that such an army could conquer the world, *a fortiori* Russia; nor need the plan be delayed a day. If our patriotic aristocracy and merchants will come forward with their yachts and steamers, the Don is open to us flowing into the Sea of Azof and navigable within a very short distance of the Volga. Thus the difficulty of provisions vanishes, and this is the great difficulty in Russian campaigns."

We do not commend Mr. Morell to our reader's confidence, but most decidedly advise them to give his little work a perusal, if only for the sake of its considerable amount of information respecting the Caucasus, Circassians, and the extraordinary man, Schamyl, who seems destined to play a prominent part in the history of the century.

The Present State of Morocco: a Chapter of Mussulman Civilization. By XAVIER DURRIEU. (Travellers' Library, No. 60.) London: Longman and Co.

It appears from a correspondence in the columns of a contemporary, that M. Xavier Durrieu has hardly acted fairly in offering this work to the Messrs. Longman as strictly original; inasmuch as it is but a modification of an article contributed by him to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Yet it can scarcely be denied that it contains much novel, interesting, and valuable information on a subject to which Europeans generally are strangers. Any chapter of Mussulman civilization would be attractive just now, as akin to the prevailing topic of the day: but this has an intrinsic interest of the deepest, as making known to us the condition, manners, institutions, and religion, of a nation lying, as M. Durrieu says, "at our very doors, and between the two most frequented seas in the world," yet having preserved itself in the position of a kind of "African China;" until, now, it is sinking under despotism, and the decay of industry and agriculture, of morality and its own religious faith. M. Durrieu demands that Europe should enter into Morocco,—we presume by conquest: and he points to its "rich territory" and its "immense market" as inducements. We agree that "new ideas, new principles, new manners," are necessary to the regeneration of the Moorish and Arab races; but we disbelieve the doctrine of introducing them at the point of the sword.

The London Pulpit. By JAMES EWING RITCHIE. London: Simpkin and Co.

THIS book belongs to a class we have never much liked, and is not at all adapted to increase our liking for it. It is smart enough—desperately smart; but the impression it leaves is, that the author is anxious to display his own cleverness, rather than to do justice to the men and topics he writes about. He shows no qualification whatever for treating of the Pulpit, or of religious teachers. His sketches chiefly contain what is personal to the men, and gossip about their lives; and anything of real criticism may be looked for in vain through all the book. Many amusing things are told, and some just remarks are occasionally made; but these together form but a small part of the volume. Nothing more flippant or superficial than the work, as a whole, can well be conceived. The third part of the book, "The Cathedrals," is the best. With evident ability to write well, if he write seriously and on a well-chosen subject, the author ought to do something more reputable than this.

The Sermon in the Mount. London: Longman and Co.

THIS little book—a very tiny one—is both a curiosity and a gem, in its way. It is in size about two inches square—uniform with the "Thumb Bible;" it contains

160 pages, of fine stout paper, on which the "Sermon in the Mount" is printed in a beautiful and bold type, of the old-fashioned form that has lately become so popular; and it is bound in suitably embossed roan, with clasp. It is an exceedingly pretty little present.

The Governing Classes of Great Britain: Political Portraits. By E. M. WHITTY. London: Trübner and Co.

THE portraits of this book comprise the leading members of the Government and Opposition alike, in Lords and Commons. Each individual sketched is representative of "a class within the Governing Class;" and thus the series has a unity and sustained purpose. These sketches are reprinted from the columns of our ever able and independent contemporary, *The Leader*. To much of their contents, personal, political, and social (as in the case of the journal itself, in which they have appeared), we do not subscribe: but, in spite of severities that we think undeserved, and partialities that we think irrational, we have taken delight in the author's bold use of his freedom in criticism and discussion; and in the usefully suggestive, as well as brilliant and powerful manner, in which these papers are written. They form an acceptable addition to a cheap series, because they come within reach of the people—who ought to read them.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Memoirs of J. J. Gurney. 2 Vols. Fletcher and Alexander, Norwich.
Cowper's Poetical Works. Vol. II. J. Nichol, Edinburgh.
Youthful Pilgrims. J. Hunton, York.
Theologia Germanica. Longman and Co.
The Contrast—War and Christianity. W. F. and G. Cash.
Christian Solicitude. J. Snow.
The Great Wine Press. W. Strange.
The Battles and Battle Fields of Yorkshire. J. Hunton, York.
History of Missions. Rev. W. Brown. Blackwood and Sons.
How to Learn Latin. By A. King. Jarrold and Sons.
The Millennium. By B. C. Young. Heaton and Sons, Leeds.
God's Image in Ebony. Partridge and Oakley.
The British Controversialist. Houlston and Stoneman.
Guide to the Crystal Palace. Routledge and Co.
Free Press versus Free Speech. By W. Conder. W. Freeman.
Jesus Tempted. By A. Monod. Partridge and Oakley.
Lectures on Education. By W. Whewell, D.D. J. W. Parker.
Lectures on Education. By Professor Faraday. J. W. Parker.
Christian Reformer for June. E. Whitfield.
Spelling Taught. By E. Bithell. Groombridge and Sons.
Tales of Ireland. By Miss Walter. J. F. Shaw.
The Works of Sir J. Macintosh. Longman and Co.
The Works of the Rev. S. Smith. Longman and Co.

BIRTHS.

June 4th, at Mortimer House, De Beauvoir Town, the wife of the Rev. JAMES SPONG, of a daughter.
June 8th, at 3, Mawson-row, Chiswick, the wife of the Rev. S. J. LE BLOND, of a daughter.
June 11th, at St. Paul's-terrace, Canonbury-park, Mrs. THOMAS ALFRED BURN, of a daughter.
June 13th, the wife of the Rev. ROBERT WYR BETTS, Peckham, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 3rd, in the Baptist Chapel, Melton-road, Oakham, by the Rev. J. Jenkinson, Mr. JOHN DAGLEY to Miss FRANCES COLE DRAKE.
June 5th, at the Independent Chapel, Old, by the Rev. John Spence, Mr. JOHN LAUGHTON to ANN TYRELL, of Hanging Houghton.
June 6th, at the Independent Chapel, Old, by the Rev. John Spence, Mr. FREDERICK MORRIS, of Kettering, to SARAH ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. THOMAS PAYNE, woolstapler, of Scaldwell.
June 6th, at the Congregational Chapel, Weedon, by the Rev. ISAAC EVANS, Mr. FRANCIS BROWN, of London, builder, to Miss SARAH ANN SMITH, of Floore, daughter of the late Mr. RICHARD SMITH, gentleman.
June 6th, at Eagle-street Chapel, Holborn, by license, by the Rev. Francis Wills, Mr. LUCAS CHARLES KING, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss MARY COOPER, of 49, Russell-square.
June 8th, WILLIAM REYNOLDS, only son of the late WILLIAM WERE PRIDEAUX, Esq., of Kingsbridge, to EMMA ALICIA, third daughter of the late Major-General Sir JAMES SUTHERLAND, K.L.S., of the H.E.I.C.S., Bombay Establishment.
June 10th, in Salem Chapel, Woolwich, by the Rev. James Carille, D.D., Mr. WILLIAM WARREN RANDALL, cabinet-maker, to CHRISTIANNA ORMISTON, daughter of the late Mr. JAMES ORMISTON, military tailor.

DEATHS.

June 3rd, at Barton Mills, Suffolk, in the 9th year of her age, THEODOSIA, the beloved daughter of the Rev. JAMES RICHARDSON.
June 3rd, at Tunbridge-wells, SUSANNAH, wife of Sir JOHN DEAN PAUL, Bart.
June 4th, at Wellingborough, deeply lamented by her friends, JANE ELIZABETH, the affectionate wife of the Rev. T. THOMAS.
June 4th, the Rev. JAMES CASTLEDEN, Baptist minister, aged 76; for thirty-six years the beloved pastor of Bethel Chapel, Holly-bush-hill, Hampstead.
June 5th, at Brompton, after a protracted illness, ANNE, widow of WILLIAM SUTTART, in the 80th year of her age.
June 6th, at Southport, aged 64 years, JAMES DILWORTH, Esq., merchant, of Islington House, Salford, Lancashire.
June 6th, JOSEPH SAMUEL HUBBARD, the beloved son of JOSEPH JOHN HUBBARD, of Bucklersbury, and Grove Hill-terrace, Camberwell, from a rupture of a vessel in the lung, aged 31 years.
June 6th, at Uxford, near Salisbury, MARY ANN, the beloved wife of the Rev. CHARLES BAKER, Congregational minister of Wilton, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. FREDERICK DUSAUTOY, curate of Buriton, near Petersfield, Hants.
June 6th, at his residence, Hainaby-hall, North Riding of Yorkshire, aged 66, JOHN TODD, Esq., late of Tranby-park, near Hull, a magistrate of Hull, and of the East Riding of Yorkshire.
June 7th, in the 51st year of her age, CLARISSA, the beloved wife of the Rev. J. CLIFFORD HOOPER, of Brighton.
June 8th, at Northampton-terrace, Lower-road, Islington, Mrs. SUSANNA GOOD, in the 90th year of her age.
June 8th, at Burley-house, near Leeds, ANNE CATHERINE JANE, wife of JOHN SMITH, Esq., banker, aged 49.
June 9th, ALEXANDER, eldest son of T. WAUGH, Esq., of the Grove, Camberwell, aged 40.
June 10th, aged 38 years, at the house of her mother, at Wellingham, Cambridgeshire, after a long and severe affliction, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of the Rev. JOHN BOOTHAM, of Canterbury.

Gleanings.

One drawback of Australia, to the fair sex, is the climate—it is so tans and "ages" the ladies.

There is a very "Irish" lighthouse at Raughly O'Beirne, on the most dangerous part of the coast of Donegal—it has been erected for some years, but never lighted!

The Vicar of Peterborough has commenced a system of open-air preaching, and he announces his intention to persevere in it so long as the state of the weather permits.

The guests of the Clarendon, one of the most fashionable hotels in New York, are now waited upon by female waiters. The girls are selected for their neat habits and healthy, cleanly appearance, and are dressed in plain uniform.

An extraordinary calculating girl has been discovered in a school at Darvel in Ayrshire.—Margaret Cleland, daughter of a shoemaker: she is between eight and nine years of age, and she multiplies great numbers mentally with astonishing rapidity.

The *Leicester Mercury* states that Mr. Everett, farmer, of Kirby Lodge, near Rockingham, has a goose which he vouches to be at least ninety-three years old. It has been on his farm full fifty years, and passed the former part of its life on a farm adjoining.

Rats and mice so abound at Melbourne that any modern Whittington might make his fortune by an exportation of good mousers. From £5 to £6 is given for a cat at the diggings; and when puss is in an interesting situation, her kittens are bespoken at 5s. a head!

A son replied to his mother, who commissioned him to find her a governess possessed of every accomplishment and every virtue under the sun, "I have been in search of such a paragon all my life, and when I find her, I propose to make her not your governess but my wife."

We (*Edinburgh Ladies Journal*) heard a passenger at the railway-station, last week, shouting after a porter who was carrying his luggage in a wrong direction, "Hillo! you fellow! don't be Emperor-of-Russia-ing me. Bring those things back, if you please."

"In short, ladies and gentlemen," said an over-powered orator, "I can only say—I beg leave to add—I desire to assure you—that I wish I had a window in my bosom, that you might see the emotions of my heart."—Vulgar boy in the gallery: "Wouldn't a pane in your stomach do?"

It is in contemplation to have a course of Botanical Lectures delivered at Kew in the summer months, mainly intended for the scientific improvement of the gardeners, but of such a nature that the public may also avail themselves of this opportunity for instruction in botanical knowledge.

The *Cardiff Journal* describes a curious combat:—On Tuesday last, on the estate of D. A. Davies, M.P., a battle took place between an old and young rabbit on one side, and eight or nine young crows on the other; the rabbits defending themselves gallantly for nearly two hours and a half, and not attempting to burrow. At length the crows succeeded in killing the young rabbit, and then took flight, leaving it dead on the ground; while the old rabbit returned to its hole, evidently in a very weak and exhausted condition.

Amongst the novelties of California is the issue of a Chinese newspaper, in Chinese characters. It is entitled the *Gold Hills News*, California being known among the Chinese as "the Gold Hills." As usual with many of the Oriental languages, one has to read Chinese from top to bottom, instead of from left to right. The *News* (says the *San Francisco Herald*) presents a very fair typographical appearance for Chinese; that is to say, it looks as if a spider out of an ink-bottle had crawled over a sheet of white paper. We are not very familiar with the Chinese characters, but from appearances we should judge that the "salutary" of the editor was particularly eloquent. The Chinese population of this State numbers at least 25,000.

The *Journal of Industrial Progress* states that turf may be advantageously used in the manufacture of paper! Turf bogs of a considerable extent and thickness, and very generally of ligneous character, are found in many parts of Piedmont. This peculiar quality of the turf appears to have first suggested its use as a material for paper making, and accordingly a number of trials were instituted at Turin, which appear to have been remarkably successful. From these experiments we learn that certain kinds of turf may enter into the composition of paper, to the extent of from 80 to 90 per cent., and into that of millboard even to 96 per cent. The other materials employed in addition to the turf were indiscriminately old ropes or bagging, and the bark of the mulberry. The economy of using turf instead of the material employed is stated to be fully 50 per cent. In Germany, also, successful experiments have been made within the last few months of the same kind.

It is quite amusing to visit the camp at Scutari, if only to hear the various series of Armenians, Greeks, and Jews, who hawk their sundry wares. The love of money is a wonderful teacher of language. Men who a few weeks ago had never seen an English soldier, now manage to speak with him by signs and broken sentences, and uniformly address him by the name John. "Milk buono, milk, John." "Change sovereign Turk money; plenty give twenty-one Turk shilling and five piastre one Inglez sovereign." "Chair, chair, soldier; chair very cheap, John." "John buy." "Paper, pen, envelopp, Inglez—all Inglez. Who buy? who buy? Oranges, oranges, Inglez. Eggs, figs. Nice, nice. Buy, John, buy."

A correspondent of the *Weekly News* tells a story of a Parisian author, the sale of whose productions always produced him a profit. At last he became jealous of his wife, and dogged her steps. One day he gave out

that he was going to Versailles, but suddenly he entered his wife's dressing-room. His unexpected entrance confounded his wife; she blushed and turned pale alternately; he was persuaded he was about demonstrating his happiness was for ever blasted, for as he entered the room, his wife hastily locked a closet door, and thrust the key into her pocket. After a long scene, he at last forced the key from her. Unlocking the closet door, he bade his rival come forth. No one budged. He repeated his command. No answer. He madly threw open the door, and saw—every copy of every edition of his work, uncut, unbound, untouched, piled up to the ceiling, filling every chink and corner of the closet! His wife, whom he had so wronged by his suspicions, had devoted her pin money to the gratification of his vanity; she had for years been the "discerning public;" she had all along been the "courteous reader," to whom he had never appealed in vain.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday evening.

The English funds have, since the settlement of the account, shown much firmness, particularly as only a limited amount of business has been transacted, but there are now symptoms of heaviness. On Monday there was a fall in Consols to the extent of a quarter per cent. This morning the market opened at a slight improvement, but subsequently declined. There was a forced transfer for money with the dividend as low as 92½. Reduced 3 per Cents. have been dealt in from 91½ down to 91¼. The 3½ per Cents. from 92 to 91½. Bank Stock and Exchequer Bills at the opening prices. Exchequer Bonds scrip has, however, improved to ½ and ¾ prem.

There is less demand for money, and the rates are not so high. Money can be deposited on call at 4 per cent., and at short periods at 4½ per cent. First-class bills are discounted at 5½ per cent., and in some exceptional cases at 5¼ per cent. For second and third-rate paper, however, the rates are still high, and long dated bills are even more difficult to get discounted.

The arrivals of the precious metals last week were large, amounting to about £580,000; while the exports were to the extent of about £62,000 only.

The Foreign Stock Market continues remarkably quiet, the only bargains reported are—Brazilian Small Bonds, 100. Russian 5 per Cents., 99½. Swedish 4 per Cents., 86½. Dutch 4 per Cents., 89½.

This was "making up" day in the Railway Share Market, preparatory to the half monthly settlement. Shares were about ½s. lower; but French Shares were firmer. Miscellaneous Securities of all kinds are very dull.

The accounts of the trade of the manufacturing towns during the past week show, for the most part, a maintenance of the recent improvement. At Manchester the business has not been large, but prices are very firm. At Birmingham, owing to the constantly increasing demand for manufactured iron, some houses have announced a rise of 20s. per ton—a movement unlooked for before the quarterly meeting of the trade a fortnight hence, and which seems to have been discounted as precipitate by many of the leading firms. The general trade of the town continues active, especially for agricultural implements. The suspension of Mr. Goddard, an American shipper, is mentioned, and an investigation into the affairs of Messrs. Newstadt and Barnett, in consequence of the decease of the late surviving partner, has shown debts for \$60,000, and only sufficient assets to pay 16s. in the pound. The Nottingham report describes dullness, the market being mainly supported by American buyers. The strike of the operative carpenters against the use of machinery appears hastening to its deserved termination. Many of the men have given way, and the places of the remainder are being rapidly filled by persons from a distance. In the woollen districts there has been no alteration, and a feeling of confidence still prevails, although the high rates of discount have caused two or three weak firms to break down.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week show an increase. They have comprised altogether nine vessels—four to Port Phillip, with an aggregate burden of 2,271 tons; two to Sydney, with an aggregate burden of 1,147 tons; one to Launceston, of 605 tons; one to Adelaide, of 594 tons; and one to Hobart Town, of 451 tons. Their total capacity was consequently 5,068 tons. The rates of freight are extremely dull, and exhibit a further tendency to decline.

As regards the general business of the port of London during the past week, the number of arrivals was 200, being 86 less than in the previous week. The total quantity of grain reported was 64,010 quarters, including 18,263 quarters of wheat; in addition to 100 barrels and 1,851 sacks of flour. Of sugar there were reported 2 hogsheds, 60 casks, 2,553 cases, 4,794 bags, and 7,378 loaves; of rice, 6,703 bags, and of tallow, 42 casks. The number of vessels cleared outward, was 124, being 11 more than in the previous week. Of these, 19 were in ballast, and 9, as above stated, for the Australian colonies.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday	Satdy.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Consols	93½ 2½	92 ½	—	92½	91½	92 ½
Consols for Ac-	92½ 2½	91½ x.d.	91½ x.d.	91½	91½	91 ½
count.....	91½ 2	91½ 2	91½ 2	91½	91½	91 ½
3 per Cent. Red	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3½ per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annunities	91½ 2½	91½ 2½	91½ 2½	92½ 2	92	91 ½
India Stock	232	236	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock	204 6	206 4	204½ 5½	206 5	—	206
Exchequer Bills	par	par	4 pm.	par	4 pm.	5 pm.
India Bonds	4 pm.	4 pm.	4 pm.	par	4 pm.	4 pm.
Long Annunities	4 11-16	4 9-16	4 9-16	—	—	4 9-19

The Gazette.

Friday, June 2nd, 1854.

This "Gazette" contains a notice that the following places have been duly registered for the solemnization of marriages therein:—Baptist and Independent chapel, Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire.

BANKRUPTS.

BENNETT, W., Tilney St. Lawrence, Norfolk, miller, June 15 and July 30; solicitor, Mr. Wilkin, Furnival's-inn.
 PRETHARD, E., Southampton, brick manufacturer, June 17 and July 29; solicitors, Messrs. Linklaters, Elsie-lane; Messrs. Corwell and Bassett, Southampton.
 HENNINGHAM, E., Caversham, and High Wycombe, fallmonger, June 19 and July 19; solicitors, Mr. Clarke, Reading; Mr. Holmes, Great James-street, Bedford-row.
 MEDLEY, G. B., Highbury-park north, Islington, and elsewhere, underwriter, June 23 and July 28; solicitors, Messrs. Linklaters, Elsie-lane, Bucklersbury.
 WARREN, D., Birmingham, baker, June 19 and July 13; solicitors, Mr. Kirby, Coventry; Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.
 LANGRISH, T., Bristol, cook, June 20 and July 17; solicitor, Mr. Brittan, Bristol.
 COOPER, J., Liverpool and Birkenhead, frommonger, June 22 and July 13; solicitors, Messrs. Lowndes, Robinson, and Bateson, Liverpool.
 WALTON, S., Macclesfield, silk manufacturer, June 21 and July 12; solicitors, Messrs. Parrott, Colville, and May, Macclesfield.
 BARNES, S., Oldham, machine maker, June 20 and July 13; solicitors, Messrs. Brown and Lister, Oldham.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

GRAY, J., Manchester, first div. of 3s. 8d., any Tuesday, at Mr. Pott's, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

MILLAR, BLAIR, and Co., Paisley, calico printers, June 20.
 WOOD, H. A., Glasgow and New York, merchant, June 19.

Tuesday, June 13th, 1854.

This "Gazette" contains notice that the following places have been duly registered for the solemnization of marriages therein:—Wickham Chapel, Wickham.
 Trinity Chapel, Trinity-street, St. Mary, Newington.

BANKRUPTS.

POTTS, S., Hove, Sussex, carpenter, June 20, July 20; solicitor, Mr. Jones, Quality-court, Chancery-lane.
 BUTLER, G., late of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, auctioneer, June 22, July 20; solicitor, Mr. Butler, Tooley-street.
 ALLEN, J., Courthorpe-terrace, Bermondsey New-road, and York-place, Kent-street-road, grocer, June 22, July 20; solicitor, Mr. May, Princes-street, Spitalfields.
 SPILLER, W., Warwick-road, West, Paddington, builder, June 19, July 19; solicitor, Mr. Vaughan, Portico-road, Paddington.
 ADAM, W., Great Tower-street, merchant, June 21, July 19; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance, Plews, and Boyer, Old Jewry-chambers.
 WARD, T. R., Wisbeach, St. Peter, Cambridge, scrivener, June 23, July 28; solicitors, Messrs. Chubb, Dean, and Chubb, South-square, Gray's-inn, and Mr. Watson, Wisbeach.
 GAZARD, J., Birmingham, confectioner, June 27, July 20; solicitor, Mr. Brown, Birmingham.
 BESLEY, T. S., Tiverton, grocer, June 22, July 20; solicitors, Mr. Partridge, Tiverton, and Messrs. Head and Venn, Exeter.
 WILKINS, O., and RAWSON, H., Leeds, cloth merchants, June 20, July 28; solicitors, Messrs. Payne, Edlison, and Ford, Leeds.

BANKIN, J., Liverpool, wholesale clothier, June 26, July 17; solicitors, Messrs. Anderson and Collins, Liverpool; and Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester.
 BARCLAY, H., Liverpool, commission agent, June 26, July 24; solicitor, Mr. Yates, jun., Liverpool.
 WILKINSON, W., Rawling, S. and J., Manchester, carriers, June 23, July 14; solicitors, Mr. Barker, Huddersfield; and Messrs. Bellhouse and Bond, Manchester.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

ARCHER, J., Old King-street, Deptford, baker, first div. of 11d., on Thursday next, and the three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street.—HOLLAND, W., Hurstpierpoint, Surrey, grocer, first div. of 1d., on Thursday next, and the three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street.—GEORGE, R., Parker-street, Drury-lane, stage-coach maker, final div. of 1d., on Thursday next, and the three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street.—BALLINGER, T., Birmingham, confectioner, first div. of 2s. 1d., any Thursday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

WILSON, W., Dundee, general merchant, June 22.
 HENDERSON, C., and PATTERSON, J., Glasgow, wrights, June 23.

Markets.

MARK LANE, LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 12.

Our supply of home-grown wheat this morning was very limited, and the quantity of foreign not so large as that of the previous week. Fine English wheat sold to-day at fully last Monday's prices, and there was a moderate sale for foreign at the same rates. In flour there was less doing than on Friday last, but prices did not undergo any change. Barley went off slowly at our quotations. Bean and peas nominally the same as last week, but little doing in either. We have been well supplied with foreign oats, but fine corn was taken off pretty freely at last Monday's quotations. Current prices as under:—

BRITISH.			FOREIGN.		
Wheat—	s.	d.	Wheat—	s.	d.
Essex and Kent, Red	68 to 80		Dantzic	82 to 88	
Ditto White	74	84	Konigsberg, Red	76	84
Lincoln, Norfolk, &			Pomeranian, Red	76	82
Yorkshire Red	74	84	Rostock	76	82
Northumb. & Scotch	74	84	Danish & Holstein	74	78
Rye	48	50	East Friesland	72	74
Barley malted (new)	34	36	Petersburg	68	64
Distilling	35	36	Riga and Archangel	54	56
Malt (pale)	60	70	Polish Odessa	66	74
Beans, Mazagan	40	54	Marianopolis	72	76
Ticks	40	42	Taganrog	60	62
Harrow	42	54	Egyptian	46	48
Pigeon	26	56	American (U.S.)	76	82
Peas, White	40	42	Barley Pomeranian	34	35
Grey	58	60	Konigsberg	32	34
Maple	60	64	Danish	34	37
Boilers	50	52	East Friesland	30	32
Tares (English)	40	52	Egyptian	26	27
Foreign	40	52	Odessa	27	28
Oats (English feed)	30	31	Beans—		
Flour, town made, per			Horse	42	46
Sack, of 280 lbs.	54	68	Pigeon	46	48
Linseed, English	58	60	Egyptian	44	46
Baltic	62	64	Peas, White	48	50
Black Sea	62	64	Oats—		
Hempseed	36	40	Dutch	27	30
Canaryseed	54	56	Jahde	25	28
Cloverseed per cwt. of			Danish	25	28
112lbs. English	48	52	Danish yellow feed	29	31
German	50	60	Swedish	28	29
French	40	44	Petersburg	29	30
American	40	42	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.		
Linseed Cake	£13 10 to £14		New York	36	42
Rape Cake £5 10 to £6 per ton			Spanish per sack	36	38
Rapeseed £34 to £36 per last			Carraway Seed	32	34

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 12.

There was rather an increased number of foreign sheep and calves in to-day's market, but the show of beasts was very moderate. The demand ruled heavy, and prices had a downward tendency. From our own grazing districts, the receipts of beasts

fresh up this morning were on the increase, and of full average weight and quality. The attendance of both town and country buyers being smaller than for some weeks past, the demand for all breeds of beasts ruled inactive, at a decline in the prices obtained on Monday last of 2d. per cwt. The best Scotch muttons, 4s. 10d. per cwt. The receipts from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire amounted to 2,500 Scotch and short-horn; from other parts of England, 600 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 420 horned and polled Scotch. We were consequently well supplied with sheep, which, for the most part, came to hand in good condition. There was less activity in the demand for that description of stock, and last Monday's quotations were barely supported. The supply of lambs was tolerably extensive; yet the lamb trade was firm, and, in some instances, prices had an upward tendency. A few very superior Down lambs sold at 3s. 2d. per cwt. Calves—the supply of which was rather extensive—moved off heavily, at a decline in prices of 2d. per cwt. The general top figure was 5s. 2d. The demand for pigs ruled heavy, as former terms.

Per cwt. to sink the calf.

	a. d. s. d.	Prime coarse wool.	a. d. s. d.
Coarse and inferior	3 4 3 8	led Sheep	4 4 4 4
Beasts	3 10 4 2	Prime South Down	4 4 4 4
Second quality do.	3 10 4 2	Sheep	4 4 4 4
Prime large Oxen	4 4 4 6	Large coarse Calves	4 4 4 4
Prime Scotch, &c.	4 4 4 6	Prime small do.	4 4 4 4
Coarse and inferior	3 10 4 2	Large Hogs	3 10 4 2
Sheep	3 10 4 2	Small small Porks	4 4 4 4
Second quality do.	3 10 4 2		

Lambs 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
Suckling Calves, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; and quarter-old store pigs, 2s. to 2s. 6d.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, June 12.—The supplies of each kind of meat on sale in these markets since Monday last have been very moderate, the time of year considered. The demand has ruled steady, and prices still continue high.

Per cwt. by the carcase.

	a. d. s. d.	Small Pork	a. d. s. d.
Inferior Beef	3 2 3 6	Inferior Mutton	4 4 4 4
Middling do.	3 8 3 10	Middling do.	4 4 4 4
Prime large do.	4 0 4 4	Prime do.	4 4 4 4
Do. small do.	3 8 3 10	Do. do.	4 4 4 4
Large Pork	3 8 3 10	Do. do.	4 4 4 4

SEEDS, Monday.—The trade for seeds remains without noticeable variation. Cornseed continues in steady supply, and is firm in value, but without further advance. We have to report a very slow sale for Linseed, the prices of which are with difficulty supported. The late imports have been mostly thrown upon the market. Canary is rather dearer. In other seeds very little doing. The inquiry for Oats has fallen off.

BREAD.—The prices of Wheat and Rye in the Metropolis are from 10d. to 11d.; and Household do., 9d. to 9d. 6d. per cwt. Irish Butter has declined 4d. to 6d. per cwt., which is now 10s. 6d. Since then the transactions have been on a very limited scale, and prices nearly stationary. Limerick, 10s. 6d.; Cork, 10s. 4d.; 4th, 10s. 4d.; 5th, 10s. 4d. Foreign butter, and in good supply. Friesland, 10s. 6d. to 10s. 8d.; 1st, 10s. 6d.; 2nd, 10s. 4d.; 3rd, 10s. 4d.; 4th, 10s. 4d.; 5th, 10s. 4d. French, 10s. 4d. to 10s. 6d. Best mild 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. We quote Irish, 10s. 4d. to 10s. 6d.; 1st, 10s. 4d.; 2nd, 10s. 4d.; 3rd, 10s. 4d.; 4th, 10s. 4d.; 5th, 10s. 4d. American sides, 10s. 4d. to 10s. 6d.; middles, 10s. 4d. to 10s. 6d. A slow sale at 10s. 4d. to 10s. 6d. Lard dull. Bladders, 10s. 4d. to 10s. 6d.; 1st, 10s. 4d.; 2nd, 10s. 4d.; 3rd, 10s. 4d.; 4th, 10s. 4d.; 5th, 10s. 4d.

Prices of Butter, Cheese, Hams, &c.

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Friesland per cwt.	88 to 90	88 to 90	88 to 90	88 to 90	88 to 90
Kiel	88 to 90	88 to 90	88 to 90	88 to 90	88 to 90
Dorset	100 to 104	100 to 104	100 to 104	100 to 104	100 to 104
Carlton	100 to 104	100 to 104	100 to 104	100 to 104	100 to 104
Waterford	100 to 104	100 to 104	100 to 104	100 to 104	100 to 104
Cork (new)	84 to 84	84 to 84	84 to 84	84 to 84	84 to 84
Cork (old)	84 to 84	84 to 84	84 to 84	84 to 84	84 to 84
Silgo	84 to 84	84 to 84	84 to 84	84 to 84	84 to 84
French, per doz. 11s. 6d.	11s. 6d.	11s. 6d.	11s. 6d.	11s. 6d.	11s. 6d.

TALLOW, Monday, June 12.—Our market is firm, and prices are higher than on this day of the week. P.Y.C., on the spot is selling at 6s. 6d.; and for forward delivery, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per cwt. Rough fat, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 4d. per cwt.

Particulars of Tallow.

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Stock	24,870	26,745	29,731	23,791	24,891
Price of Y.C.	30s. 9d. to 31s. 3d.	30s. 9d. to 31s. 3d.	30s. 9d. to 31s. 3d.	30s. 9d. to 31s. 3d.	30s. 9d. to 31s. 3d.
Delivery last week	1,568	1,568	1,568	1,568	1,568
Diff to last June	2,338	1,977	1,996	1,917	1,938
Arrival last week	457	1,377	28	688	89
Diff to last June	1,769	2,188	800	2,398	314
Price of Town	30s. 6d.	30s. 6d.	30s. 6d.	30s. 6d.	30s. 6d.

HOPS.—Borough, June 12.—The accounts come worse and worse from Kent, Sussex, Farnham, and Worcester, stating that fly, lice, and honeydew are rapidly on the increase. The supply of hops on offer is very limited, and prices are expected to go much higher. Large sums are offering against 100,000, and small lots would be taken against 250,000.

WOOL, City, Monday.—The market is rather dull. The imports into London last week were 1,175 bales, of which 177 were from Germany, 60 from Portugal, 1,000 from Van Diemen's Land, and 259 from Bombay. Notwithstanding the supply of English wool in our market, the demand for all descriptions is still in a depressed state, and prices are still dropping. We may further observe that, so far transactions have taken place, our quotations are nominal. The losses sustained of late by holders are very serious.

COALS, Monday.—Market without alteration from last day. South Hartlepool, 19s. 6d.; Lambtons, 19s. 6d.; Keppon Grange, 19s.; Gosforth, 18s.; South Ferry, 18s.; Birtcliffe, 18s.; Hartleys, 19s.—21 fresh arrivals.

COTTON.—Liverpool, June 12.—The market closed tamely with a leaning towards the buyer. Americans have declined a shade, but there is little change in other qualities. The sales have amounted to 5,000 bales, comprising 2,000 Americans (500 for export), 500 Barnam and Maranham, at 6d. to 6d.; 250 Bahia, 6d. (100 for export); 200 Egyptian, 6d. to 7d.; 1,500 Surat, 2d. to 4d. (500 for export), and 90 Sea Islands, 12d. to 2d. per lb.

POTATOES, Borough and SHREWSBURY, Monday, June 12.—These markets are very moderately supplied with old potatoes, in which comparatively little business is doing, at from 15s. to 20s. per ton. New English are in brisk request, at from 20s. to 25s.; and foreign, 16s. to 19s. per cwt. Last week's imports amounted to 352 bags from Rotterdam, 12 from Oporto, 19 baskets from Guernsey, 356 sacks from Dublin, and 845 bags from Belfast.

CHICORY, London, Saturday, June 10.—The supply of foreign Chicory is very moderate, but that of English is extensive. For most kinds we continue to have a very inactive demand, but no actual decline can be noticed in prices.

Per ton.

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Foreign root (in 10 11 0)	10 11 0	10 11 0	10 11 0	10 11 0	10 11 0
English root (free)	10 11 0	10 11 0	10 11 0	10 11 0	10 11 0
Guernsey	10 11 0	10 11 0	10 11 0	10 11 0	10 11 0
York	10 11 0	10 11 0	10 11 0	10 11 0	10 11 0

METALS, London, Saturday, June 10.—Scotch pig iron has been in less request, at from 8s. to 9s. cash. Manufactured iron is firm, and dearer. Spelter is very dull, at 22s. per ton on the spot. Lead may be purchased on lower terms. Tin is steady, at 11s. to 11s. for Straits; but tin plates are dull. Strain Steel, 16s. 10s. to 19s. 10s. Copper steady.

Advertisements.

ECONOMICAL FIRST-CLASS.

BOARDING-HOUSE, 22, UPPER CUMMING-STREET, PENTONVILLE HILL, LONDON.—Mrs. APPLEBY, late of Bleak Hill, Brompton, has recently opened the above premises, where no effort will be spared to ensure CLEANLINESS and HOME COMFORT, so desirable in such an establishment. In addition to a general and quiet locality, and most healthy situation, the house possesses the great advantage for a London Boarding House, of having attached to it a cheerful and extensive lawn, with excellent coach-house and stables.

BARON LIEBIG on ALLSOPP'S PALE

ALE.—"I am myself an admirer of this beverage, and my own experience enables me to recommend it, in accordance with the opinion of the most eminent English physicians, as a very agreeable and efficient tonic, and as a general beverage, both for the invalid and the robust."—Glasgow, May 6.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE ONLY IS BOTTLED by PARKER and TWYMAN, beer-merchants, 49, FLEET-STREET.

IMPERIAL MEASURE.—Quarts, 5s.; Pints, 5s.; Half-pints (for champagne), 5s. per dozen. Also in Casks of 16 gallons and upwards.

COALS, Best 26s.—B. S. DIXON & SON

having Colliers which lower their costs and deliver alongside their Wharf, they SUPPLY the BEST COALS direct from the Ship.—Providence Wharf, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.

BEST COALS ONLY.—COCKERELL

and Co., Coal Merchants to HER MAJESTY.—Cash price today, 25s. per ton for screened and sorted Best Coals (officially certified), to which quality their trade has been exclusively confined for the last twenty years. C. and Co. feel perfectly justified in strongly recommending themselves without delay. Perfect Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, and Eaton Wharf, Belgrave-place, Finsbury.

MONEY! Established 1849.—LOANS,

from £5 to £50, on the Personal Security of the Borrower, to be repaid by small Weekly, Monthly, or Quarterly Installments, as may suit the convenience of the Borrower. A form of application and particulars sent to any part, on receipt of four postage stamps, and a stamped directed envelope. Office (private), 16, Penton-street, Pentonville, London.

T. SHORT, Secretary.

COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING AND

MATS of the best quality. The only of Class 25, Great Exhibition, awarded the Prize Medal to T. TRELLOAR, Cocoa-Nut Fibre Manufacturer, 49, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

THE CHOLERA! Its best Antidote!

Sir W. BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID. The Original and Genuine CHLORIDE OF ZINC. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists, and at the Office, 18, Cannon-street, London-bridge. N.B.—Beware of a Spurious and Low Priced Imitation.

PROMENUEURS and PERAMBULATORS.

Registered Imperial Safety Promenueurs.—These light infants carriages with REGISTERED Spring Guards, which prevent the possibility of overthrow—elegant in shape—propelled forward from behind with the slightest effort, the youngest child seeing the attendant; these, together with a variety of infants' and Adults' Carriages for airing purposes, on view at T. TROT-MAN'S, Canadian Infant Carriage Works, High-street, Camden-town, and at King-street and Baker-street Bezars, Portman-square, London.

IMPORTANT to EMIGRANTS and the

PUBLIC GENERALLY.—PLUMBER'S SOUTH SEA ARROWROOT.—The general and superior qualities of this article have long established it in public estimation. It is generally preferred by the most eminent Physicians in London for invalids, and as the best food for Infants. It also forms a light, nutritious diet for general use, and is most valuable in all cases of Diarrhoea, or other disorders of the stomach, therefore indispensable to Emigrants.

Directions accompany each packet, which bears the signature of A. S. Plumber, 2, Alder-place, East Alder-street, Whitechapel. Agents appointed in all parts of town and country. Retailers in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams, Moorgate-street; Modes, Cumberwell; Poulton, Hackney; and others.

FENDERS, STOVES, and FIRE-IRONS.

Buyers of the above requisites, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS, 26, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street), Nos. 1 and 2, Newman-street, and 4 and 6, Fenny-place. They are the largest in the world, and contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, FIRE-IRONS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or excellence of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with bronzed ornaments and two sets of bars, £2 10s. to £5 10s.; ditto, with ornate ornaments and two sets of bars, £5 10s. to £12 12s.; Bronzed Fenders complete, with standards, from 7s. to £3; Steel Fenders from £3 10s. to £5; ditto, with rich ornate ornaments, from £2 10s. to £7 7s. Fire-irons, from 1s. 9d. the set to 24 s. Sylvester and all other Patent Stoves, with radiating hearth-plates. All which he is enabled to sell at these very reduced charges, First—From the frequency and extent of his purchases; and Secondly—From those purchases being made exclusively for cash.

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Patent.—Newly-invented and Patented application of Chemically-prepared White India-rubber in the Construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon Dentist, 61, LOWER GROSVENOR STREET, Grosvenor-square, sole INVENTOR and PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED WHITE INDIA-RUBBER as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features, as the following:—All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured; while, from the softness and flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared white INDIA-RUBBER, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may with thorough comfort be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.—To be obtained only at 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, LONDON; 22, GAY-STREET, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

DEAFNESS, SINGING in EARS, and

NERVOUS DEAFNESS. New mode of instantly-restoring hearing without operation, pain, or use of instruments. By one Consultation, a permanent cure is guaranteed to any sufferer, although partially or totally deaf for forty or fifty years. This extraordinary discovery is known and practised only by DR. HOGHTON, the eminent Aurist of the Suffolk-place Institution, and is applied by him daily on numbers of deaf applicants with perfect success in every case, enabling deaf persons instantly to hear conversation with ease and delight. Testimonials can be seen from the most eminent Physicians in England. Also, certificates from all the London Hospitals and Dispensaries, and numbers of letters from Patients cured, in all grades of society, from the Peer to the Peasant. DR. HOGHTON, Member of the London Royal College of Surgeons, 2nd May, 1845; L.A.C., 30th April, 1846. Consultations every day from 12 till 4, without payment of fee, at his residence, 9, SUFFOLK-PLACE, PALM-MALL, LONDON.

Just published, Half-crown of Deafness, for Country Patients; a step to emipirism, quackery, and exorbitant fees: sent so receipt of Seven Stamps, FREE.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN

COD LIVER OIL, prepared for medicinal use in the Loffeden Isles, Norway, and put to the test of chemical analysis, the most effectual remedy for consumption, bronchitis, asthma, gout, chronic rheumatism, and all scrofulous diseases, approved of and recommended by Berzelius, Liebig, Woehler, Jonathan Pereira, Fouquier, and numerous other eminent men and scientific chemists in Europe.

Specially rewarded with medals by the Governments of Belgium and the Netherlands. Has almost entirely superseded all other kinds on the continent, in consequence of its superior power and efficacy—effecting a cure much more rapidly.

Contains iodine, phosphate of chalk, volatile acid, and the elements of the bile—in short, all its most active and essential principles—in larger quantities than the pale oils made in England and Newfoundland, deprived mainly of these by their mode of preparation.

A pamphlet by Dr. De Jongh, with detailed remarks upon its superiority, directions for use, cases in which it has been prescribed with the greatest success, and testimonials, forwarded gratis on application.

The subjoined testimonial from Baron Liebig, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Giessen, is selected from innumerable others from medical and scientific men of the highest distinction:—

"Sir,—I have the honour of addressing you my warmest thanks for your attention in forwarding me your work on the chemical composition and properties, as well as on the medicinal effects, of various kinds of cod liver oil.

"You have rendered an essential service to science by your researches, and your efforts to provide sufferers with this medicine in its purest and most genuine state must ensure you the gratitude of everyone who stands in need of its use.—I have the honour of remaining, with expressions of the highest regard and esteem, yours sincerely,

"Dr. JUSTUS LIEBIG.

"Giessen, Oct. 30, 1847.

"To Dr. De Jongh, at the Hague."

Sold, wholesale and retail, in bottles labelled with Dr. De Jongh's stamp and signature, by Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, sole consignees and agents for the United Kingdom and British possessions; retail, at their West-end branch, 96, New Bond-street, and by all respectable chemists and vendors of medicines in town and country, at the following prices.—Imperial measure—half pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. d.

PATENT PERAMBULATORS.—

C. BURTON, inventor and maker to Her Majesty (by appointment).—The distinguished patronage, the flattering encomiums, and the increasing demand, are sufficient proofs of the utility and excellence of these fashionable, safe, and elegant Carriages for adults, children, and invalids. Illustrated Circulars. Shipping Orders.

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DUNN'S TAILORS' LABOUR AGENCY

Invites public attention to the principles on which it is conducted, and by which it offers unusual advantages, both to the producer and the consumer, combining high wages to the one with low charges to the other. Conducted by the Agent at small cost, it secures the best labour, and pays the best price for it; while it appropriates a part of its trading profits to the moral and social elevation of its operatives, and has provided, at a cost of nearly One-Thousand Pounds, Schools for the education of their children, Lecture Hall, Library, Warm Baths, &c. See a more lengthened statement in the Times of any Wednesday, or send for a prospectus. A useful Dress Coat, Twenty-eight Shillings—Wages paid for making, 10s. 6d. A first-class Dress Coat, Two Pounds Sixteen—Wages paid for making, 15s.

13 and 14, Newington Causeway, and 39 and 40, Bridge House-place, opposite.

No connexion with any other House.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

The successful results of the last half century have proved beyond question that this unique discovery possesses peculiarly nourishing powers in the growth, restoration and improvement of the Human Hair. It prevents Hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it BEAUTIFULLY SOFT, CURLY and GLOSSY. For children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s.; or Family Bottles (equal to four small), 15s. 6d. and double that size, 21s.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

An ORIENTAL BOTANICAL PREPARATION of unfailing efficacy in thoroughly purifying the skin from all Pimples, Spots, Redness, Freckles, Tars, and Discolorations; in producing a healthy freshness and transparency of Complexion, and a softness and delicacy of the Hands and Arms. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

A White Powder. Prepared from Oriental Herbs with unusual care, transmitted to this country at great expense, this unique compound will be found of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in giving sweetness and perfume to the Breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!!! The only GUARANTEE of each bears the name of "ROWLANDS" preceding that of the Article on the Wrapper or Label.

Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 30, Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGH

IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE. Instant relief and a rapid cure of ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, is insured by

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

CURES OF CONSUMPTION.

Gentlemen,—I can myself speak of your Wafers with the greatest confidence, having recommended them in many cases of pulmonary consumption, and they have always afforded relief when everything else has failed, and the patients having been benefited with medicine, are delighted to meet with so efficient a remedy, having such an agreeable taste. J. MAWSON.

13, Moseley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

CURES OF INFLUENZA, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

From Mr. James Drury, Medicine Warehouse, 224, Stonebow, Lincoln.

Gentlemen,—I am authorised by several ladies and gentlemen, whose names I can give, if required, to state that Dr. Locock's Wafers have proved of the highest efficacy to them for coughs, colds, hoarseness, wheezing, influenza, sore throat, &c. &c. The demand for the Wafers increases daily, and in almost every sale I hear of the benefits obtained by their use. The present weather has given sufficient proof of their efficacy, &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES DRURY.

The particulars of many hundred cures may be had from every Agent throughout the Kingdom and on the Continent.

DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS give instant relief and a rapid cure of Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, &c.

To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most pleasant taste.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

Also may be had,

DR. LOCOCK'S COSMETIC;

A delightfully fragrant preparation for

IMPROVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION,

Rendering the Skin Clear, Soft, and Transparent, removing all Eruptions, Freckles, Sunburn, Tan, Pimples, and Roughness, Curing Gnat Bites, and the Stings of insects generally.

In the process of Shaving it allays all smarting, and renders the skin soft and smooth.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits. Observe the name on the Government Stamp outside the Wrapper. Sold by all respectable Chemists.

Wholesale Warehouse, 26, Bride-lane, London.

PARALYSIS, ASTHMA, INDIGESTION.

—Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his pamphlet on Medical Galvanism, which will be forwarded gratis, on receipt of two stamps for postage. Terms One Guinea a week.

FIFTY-THOUSAND CURES WITHOUT

MEDICINE, INCONVENIENCE OR EXPENSE, by DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, saves fifty times its cost in other means of cure and is the natural remedy which has obtained 50,000 testimonials of cures from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies, Archdeacon Stuart de Ros, and other parties, of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, excruciating pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation, cancer and ulceration of the stomach, irritation of the kidneys and bladder, gravel, stone, erysipelas, eruptions of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, asthma, coughs, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

BARRY, DU BARRY, & Co., 77, Regent-street, London.

A few out of 50,000 cures are here given:—

CASE BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Russian Consulate General, London, Dec. 2, 1847.

The Consul General has been ordered to inform Messrs. Barry, Du Barry and Co., that the Revalenta Arabica that they had sent to His Majesty the Emperor, has, by Imperial permission, been forwarded to the Minister of the Imperial Palace.

Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia, from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies. "I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorize the publication of these lines."

STUART DE DECIES.

Cure No. 40,882.—"Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food."

MARIA JELLY, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk.

Cure No. 47,181.—"Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham-cress, Herts; a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies."

Cure No. 48,314.—"Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gatesacre, near Liverpool: a cure of ten years' dyspepsia and all the horrors of nervous irritability."

Cure No. 3,906.—Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food.

Athol-street, Perth.

JAMES POSTER.

Cure No. 188.—"Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I have suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Food in a very short time. W. B. Reeves, Peel Anthony, Tiverton." No. 4,308.—"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility with cramps, spasms, and nausea, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's health-restoring food. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. Rev. John W. Flavell, Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk." No. 81.—"Twenty years liver complaint, with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Du Barry's Food. Andrew Fraser, Haddington." No. 49,130.—"Major General King, Exmouth, cure of general debility and nervousness." No. 52,110, Captain Parker D. Bingham, R.N., who was cured of twenty-seven years' dyspepsia in six weeks' time. No. 29,416, William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-in-law, King's College Cambridge, who, after suffering sixty years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food. No. 32,814, Captain Allen, recording the cure of a lady from epileptic fits. No. 26,419, the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winslow, Bucks, a cure of functional disorders. No. 24,814, the Rev. Thomas Minter, cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings. No. 41,617, Dr. James Shorland, late surgeon in the 96th Regiment, a cure of dropsy. No. 24,947, Mr. Thomas Woodhouse, of Bromley, recording the cure of a lady from constipation and sickness during pregnancy. No. 37,403, Samuel Laxton, Esq., Leicester, a cure of two years' diarrhoea. Mr. William Martin, a cure of eight years' daily vomiting. Richard Willoughby, Esq., London, formerly of Calcutta, a cure of many years' biliousness. No. 32,386.—"Three years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's health-restoring food. Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon of Ross, Skibereen." No. 58,034, Grammar School, Stevenage, Dec. 16, 1850. "Gentlemen, We have used your delicious food for four months, and found it admirably adapted for infants. Our baby has never once had disordered bowels since taking it. R. Ambler." No. 4,376, Queen's-terrace, Baywater, London, 22 November, 1849. "Mr. Daupler will thank Messrs. Du Barry and Co. to send him another canister of their Revalenta Arabica, it agreeing so well with his infant." This infant was sixteen days old when it commenced living on the Revalenta.

No. 52,418, Dr. Gries, Magdeburg, recording the cure of his wife from pulmonary consumption, with night sweats and ulcerated lungs, which have resisted all medicines, and appeared a hopeless case. No. 53,481, Dr. Gattiker, Zurich: Cure of cancer of the stomach, and fearfully distressing vomitings, habitual flatulency, and cholice. All the above parties will be happy to answer any inquiries.

No. 51,482, Dr. Wurzer's testimonial. "Bonn, 19th July, 1853: This light and pleasant Farina is one of the most excellent, nourishing, and restorative remedies, and supercedes, in many cases, all kinds of medicines. It is particularly useful in confined habits of body, as also in diarrhoea, bowel complaints, affections of the kidneys and bladder, such as stone or gravel; inflammatory irritation and cramp of the urethra, cramp of the kidneys and bladder, and hemorrhoids. This really invaluable remedy is employed with the most satisfactory result, not only in bronchial and pulmonary complaints, where irritation and pain are to be removed, but also in pulmonary and bronchial consumption, in which it counteracts effectually the troublesome cough; and I am enabled with perfect truth to express the conviction that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica is adapted to the cure of innumerable hectic complaints and consumption. Dr. E. W. Wurzer, Council of Medicine and practical M.D. in Bonn." Col. H. Watkins, of Gratham, a cure of gout; Mr. Joseph Walters, Broadwell Colliery, Oldbury, near Birmingham, a cure of angina pectoris; and 60,000 other well-known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Barry, Du Barry, and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, testimonials of the very extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet.

In canisters, suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions—1lb. 2s. 9d., 2lb. 4s. 6d., 4lb. 11s., 12lb. 22s. super refined, 5lb. 22s., 10lb. 33s. The 10lb. and 12lb. carriage free, on receipt of post-office order. Barry, Du Barry, and Co., 77, Regent-street, London; Fortnum, Mason, and Co., purveyors to her Majesty, Piccadilly; Croose and Blackwell; and may be ordered through all respectable booksellers, grocers, and chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Many invalids having been seriously injured by spurious imitations under closely similar names such as Revalenta Arabica food and others, the public will do well to see that each canister bears the name:—

BARRY, DU BARRY, and Co., 77, Regent-street, London in full without which none is genuine.

ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES:
LONDON, 25, CANNON STREET.
MANCHESTER, 19, PRINCESS STREET.

DIRECTORS.

Col. LOTHIAN S. DICKSON.
ADOLPHUS BAKER, Esq.
THOMAS HOUGHTON BURRELL, Esq.
WILLIAM COURT, Esq.
Capt. J. BISHOP CULPEPER.

HENRY FRANCIS HOME, Esq.
EDWARD MIALL, Esq., M.P.
WILLIAM STOUGHTON VARDY, Esq.
JAMES TOLEMAN, Esq.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.—1854.

THE Directors of the ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY, in presenting their first Report for the nine months ended the 25th of April last, are much gratified in being able to call the attention of the Shareholders to the sound condition and encouraging prospects of the Company. Launched at a period when great though groundless distrust of the character of Assurance Associations had been excited, the Company has, nevertheless, secured the confidence and support of a widely-extended and wealthy Proprietary, and of a considerable and rapidly increasing number of Policyholders. The first Policy issued by the Company was on the 12th July, 1853—the accounts, therefore, now presented, extend over a period of nine months only. During this time, the Directors have received 208 Life Proposals for Assurance to the extent of £79,760, which is at the annual rate of 277 Proposals for Assurance, to the extent of nearly £100,000. Of these there had been completed, on the 25th April last, 151 Policies, covering Assurances to the extent of £54,340, and producing an income of £1,637 3s. 1d., or an average income for twelve months of upwards of £2,200. Of the remaining 57 Proposals several were, on that date, in the course of completion; others, which were of an unsound character, the Directors judged it prudent altogether to decline. They believe that a safe business is better than a merely large one, based upon a rotten and unsound foundation—and that a large business will more certainly be secured by a reputation for care and safety, than by less prudent and legitimate means. Owing principally to the valuable assistance of the Medical Officers of the Company, and to the care thus exercised in the selection of lives, no claim by Death has arisen during the first year of the Company's existence.

The following is the Financial Statement, and the Report of the Auditors thereon:—

Balance Sheet from July 1853 to April 1854.

Dr.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Cr.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Capital					8,967	3	0	By Loans to Policyholders					7,275	0	0
„ Income—								„ Loans Repaid					572	2	6
„ Premiums		1,637	3	1				„ Preliminary Expenses					1,672	1	9
„ Interest on Loans, &c.		315	13	10				„ Re-Assurances					173	2	0
„ Rent of Offices		35	0	0				„ Medical Fees					54	3	0
					1,987	16	11	„ Agents' Commissions					96	7	0
„ Loan Instalments Repaid					801	17	6	„ Policy Stamps					35	12	0
								„ Expenses of Management—							
								„ Printing		69	14	6			
								„ Stationery		35	14	0			
								„ Advertising		53	1	0			
								„ Salaries		470	14	3			
								„ Taxes		13	14	7			
								„ Charges: Office, Petty Cash, &c.		189	7	4			
								„ Rent of Offices		150	0	0			
								„ Legal Expenses		30	5	0			
													982	10	8
								„ Balance—							
								„ Quarterly and Half-Yearly Premiums unpaid		267	11	9			
								„ Cash in Agents' Hands		196	8	7			
								„ Cash in Office		35	8	0			
								„ Cash at Bankers'		396	10	2			
													895	18	6
													£11,756	17	5

Examined and found to correspond with the books of the Office.

(Signed)

HENRY F. HOME,
ADOLPHUS BAKER,
J. BISHOP CULPEPER, } Directors.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We hereby certify, that after a most careful examination of the Books and Vouchers of the Company, we have found this Statement of the Accounts perfectly correct. The Books are kept in a most satisfactory manner.

May 8, 1854.

CHARLES DOLMAN,
THOMAS BOSWORTH,
J. WILLIAM MEEARS, } Auditors.

The Cash Receipts of the Company, as will be seen from the above statement, have averaged upwards of £1,000 per month. Of the Disbursements, the largest item, "Loans to Policyholders," will be, it is believed, the most profitable. The repayments of these Loans have hitherto been made with undeviating punctuality, and the Directors believe that the whole of the investments of the Company in this class of Securities are of the most satisfactory description. The Preliminary and General Expenses, they are happy to state, have fallen much below their first estimate, and will be found to be greatly under the average of other Companies.

The general position of the Office, as compared with other reputable and some well-known institutions, is highly favourable to the prospects of the ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY. After a comparison instituted by the Directors of the ordinary receipts of this and other Companies, it has been found that the ACHILLES INSURANCE stands at the head of more than a dozen Insurance institutions, some of which have been not less than four years in existence. In other words, although the Company has been only nine months in a working position, its income from Premiums is already greater than that of many possessed of a larger paid-up capital and four times its age.

The natural objection which is sometimes urged against insuring in new Companies the Directors trust will, so far as the ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY is concerned, be removed by the above statement. The stability of the Company is certainly best protected and proved by its general management. This, it is believed, has been based on sound and well-approved principles. Fettered as yet by no injurious legislative restrictions, the Directors have been able to establish an Institution which they trust will rank amongst the most honourable and successful of its kind. The suicidal attempt, made during the last session of Parliament, to increase these restrictions, having happily failed, there is reason to believe that it will not be repeated in the same form or for the same purpose. Having courted every inquiry as to their history and position, the Associations, attacked as a body, by Mr. Wilson, have received the most honourable testimony to their stability and usefulness from the Parliamentary Committee presided over by him, who have unhesitatingly expressed their conviction, that the ground hitherto occupied by Insurance Companies has been "comparatively limited, and that their application is capable of a great extension, not only in the higher and middle classes of society, but also amongst the humbler classes."

The Directors of this Company, therefore, while anxious that every facility should be afforded for the inspection and proper publication of accounts, so that there should be no possibility of dishonest concealments, most strongly deprecate any attempt to fetter legitimate liberty of action, by the imposition of further Governmental control. On the general principle, that where legislative interference has not been shown to be necessary it is unwise to fetter either public or private action by restrictive rules and regulations (over-legislation always defeating its own end by crippling enterprise and encouraging private neglect), the call for new and further laws to prevent the formation of Insurance Institutions is to be condemned, as contrary both to a sound economy and a wise course of legislation.

With the House of Commons Committee the Directors are confident that Assurance Associations are destined to a large and successful future, and they appeal to the Share and Policy holders of the Company to support them in their effort to place the ACHILLES INSURANCE in the front rank of these valuable institutions. Encouraged by the success of their labours during the past year, they will spare no exertion to increase the business of the Company. Its agencies, now comparatively limited in number, will be greatly extended, and to them the Directors look for a large and profitable extension of the Company's connexion. Valuable agencies have already been established in several of the larger towns, and from these, and from Manchester in particular, a considerable proportion of past business has been received. The Directors are confident that the more the peculiar advantages and liberal features of the Company become known it will attract to itself the healthiest and readiest support from all, and, they especially hope, the humbler classes.

Interest on the Paid-up Capital of the Company to the 24th day of June next, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, the Directors will declare on that day, and the usual warrants will then be immediately issued to the Shareholders.

By order of the Board of Directors,

H. B. TAPLIN, Secretary.

CHIEF OFFICE—25, CANNON STREET, LONDON,

May 9, 1854.